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Nazis Lose 185 Planes In Terrific Aerial Battles

Raiders Crash Into Heart of City; German Airmen Land in Streets

London, Sept. 16.

APPARENTLY driven to mad fury by the record destruction of 185 German planes over the London area yesterday, the Nazi Luftwaffe attempted to rain the capital with bombs today, but despite five different air raid alarms during the morning and afternoon the raiders were forced to flee in the face of renewed furious anti-aircraft fire and deadly attacks by the Royal Air Force.

"Instead of blasting London with their bombs, the raiders had to fight a battle above the clouds which ended in the destruction of 185 of their number—a larger bag than on any other single day in the war," the Air Ministry announced today.

The Air Ministry described the action of Spitfire and Hurricane pilots as Britain's greatest victory over the Luftwaffe.

"The enemy's losses in this battle were more than seven times greater than our own," the Air Ministry said.

After three short morning alarms there were two afternoon alarms. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was heard in the London area at 1 p.m., shortly after the third alarm. German raiders were directly over Fleet Street at 1.30 p.m. and they attracted the heaviest anti-aircraft fire. Machine-gun fire was also heard, indicating that British fighters were attacking the Germans.

New Record Victory

In destroying 185 planes on Sunday, the Royal Air Force and ground defences created a new record, bettering the previous mark registered on August 15 by four planes.

The Sunday night attack ended at 5.37 a.m. today after heavy aerial combats were fought from the Kent coast to the Thames Estuary. The east and north-east districts of the London area were the chief targets of the Nazi attacks and municipal and industrial buildings there suffered damage, while slight damage was caused in the Portland and Southampton areas, the Air Ministry said.

Planes Crash In Streets

Britain's outnumbered Royal Air Force last night claimed its biggest victory of the war over London in raging air battles that knocked at least 185 German planes out of the skies and sent blazing Nazi planes and pilots plunging into the streets in the heart of the world's greatest metropolis.

German pilots pleaded, "Kamerad" as they fell in London's bomb torn streets and were surrounded by angry crowds. They were taken prisoner by British police and soldiers.

The R.A.F. bag for the day was the second largest of the entire war. The R.A.F., it was recalled, claimed 181 German planes shot down on August 15.

The R.A.F. losses were only 30 planes, according to an official announcement, which pointed out about a 6 to 1 superiority in favour of the R.A.F. Twenty British pilots were killed.

Palace Again Bombed

While the Germans were again bombing Buckingham Palace, where they damaged Queen Elizabeth's private apartments and set fire to the palace grounds, Nazi planes fell around Victoria station, within sight of the palace, in Kennington, across the Thames, and in Streatham.

The giant air battles which gave the R.A.F. a heartening victory yesterday extended with almost unbroken fury from London eastward along the Thames to "Hell's Corner" and the English Channel coast.

Two heavy bombs and sixteen incendiary bombs crashed into Buckingham Palace, resulting in fires which were quickly extinguished. Neither of the heavy bombs exploded and were being examined last night for time devices.

Witnesses said the plane which bombed Buckingham Palace was "shot to pieces" in mid-air a few minutes after dropping its bombs. One of the German plane's crew plummeted to death on a nearby roof when his parachute failed to open.

Casualties Decrease

One of the most fashionable areas in the London region was heavily bombed. Houses were smashed and several fires broke out.

In several parts of London there were new fires and damage was caused to gas and water mains. An official announcement, however, said that casualties yesterday were the smallest since the beginning of the siege of London.

Never has London seen such air battles as were fought above the bomb-stricken metropolis yesterday, beginning shortly before noon. Similar furious struggles occurred all along the Thames estuary to the channel coast and over Portland and Southampton on the south coast.

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Significance Seen In Nazi Strategy

New Form of Attack May Be Sign of Weakness, Says Air Expert

London, Sept. 16.

A "swinging" form of attack by the German air force has become apparent as the second week of the Battle of London continues says Reuter's air correspondent.

This variation of air strategy, which allows single raiders and mass formations to alternate, is to some extent explained by increased reconnaissance and also cloudy weather, but it may well signify more.

The hot reception given German mass raiders has doubtless caused Marshal Hermann Goering to call temporary halts while squadrons were being reorganized. Single raiders were designed to maintain pressure until large formations could be sent out again.

While this hardly seems to fit in with the action of an enemy confidently contemplating an invasion, it does suggest that he has now brought into use the major part of his available front-line air strength, and there is every reason for encouragement in his having reached this stage before an invasion has been attempted, and after less than two months of starting the Blitzkrieg on Britain.

This was certainly beyond the most sanguine expectations of British defence chiefs. It shows that the brilliant defence action of R.A.F. fighters and anti-aircraft guns, and the persistent offensive of R.A.F. bombers have told heavily, indeed, and the Air Force is confident that if Herr Hitler should try an invasion without mastery of the air or sea, he will be dealt a crippling blow.

Nazi Attempt Fails

One of the chief aims of the recently intensified German air raids has been to drive the Royal Air Force from their bases in areas along the south-east coast.

These attempts, it is stated in authoritative quarters, have failed conspicuously, and it is from these very bases that Hurricanes and Spitfires take off to engage the enemy.

None of the bases has been prevented from functioning, it is added, and their efficiency is shown by the impressive number of German machines shot down daily.—Reuter.

Nazis Admit "Harder Fight Than Usual"

Berlin Believes British Concentrated Defence

Berlin, Sept. 16.

German machines raiding London yesterday were met by an "unusual" and a "surprising" concentration of British fighters, declares the official German news agency.

"The British obviously concentrated over London all the fighters they could mobilize to drive off the German bombers," the agency adds. —Reuter.

British Flying-Boat Claire Reported Safe

London, Sept. 16.

The British flying-boat Claire which had been feared lost, is now stated to be safe, according to authoritative quarters here.

The flying-boat was on its third flight from America to England, and it had been some time since reports had been heard from it.—Reuter.

Antwerp Left In Flames by Massed Raid

Colossal Explosions Tear Dock Buildings Apart

London, Sept. 16.

The big Belgian port of Antwerp was left a mass of flames and wreckage early yesterday after an attack by waves of British bombers, which smashed at Chancellor Adolf Hitler's invasion preparations along the English Channel coast and deep into the Reich, the Air Ministry announced last night.

R.A.F. pilots, returning from delivering the latest blows of Britain's counter-offensive in the air, reported that "colossal explosions" tore apart Antwerp warehouses, docks and the power station. The docks were reported to have burst into flames which could be seen thirty miles away.

The Air Ministry said the R.A.F. dumped more than forty tons of high explosive bombs and a thousand incendiary bombs on the devastated Antwerp dock area. Both the eastern and western basins of Antwerp harbour were said to have been blasted by British planes coming "from all directions."

Munitions Blown Up

R.A.F. pilots reported that a munitions warehouse was blown sky-high, barges were blown to kindling wood, oil stores were set afire and a German ship was set ablaze.

Braving what the Air Ministry called "appalling weather," squadrons of British bombers from Saturday night until early Sunday pounded relentlessly the "front line" of Chancellor Hitler's invasion preparations along the coasts of Holland, Belgium and France and communications lines over which German supplies were moving up to the channel coast.

The Air Ministry said that some British bombers were struck by lightning, others had their radios go out of order, and some were coated with ice, but only one British bomber failed to return to its base.

Vital Blow at Nazis

The smashing British bombing attack on Antwerp was hailed here as a vital blow against the Germans because that port was described as a "dagger pointed at the heart of England."

The Air Ministry communique told of "heavy and sustained attacks" against German shipping and barge concentrations as well as military equipment and stores assembled in vast quantities in the Nazi-held channel port.

"Much damage" was said to have been done to other German distribution centres and lines of communications.

Emplacements of Germany's "Big Berthas" at Cap Gris Nez, opposite Dover, were again blasted by British bombs and a number of German aerodromes were attacked, the Air Ministry said.

Poles Congratulated

Polish airmen who participated in the large-scale R.A.F. raid on Boulogne Saturday night were yesterday congratulated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bomber Command, Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, it was announced today.

Sir Charles sent a message to the Commanding Officer of the bomber station where Polish squadrons are based, saying, "Hearty congratulations to your Polish crews on the successful completion of their first operation last night."—United Press.

Details of Communique

London, Sept. 16.

Last Saturday night, strong forces of R.A.F. bombers made heavy sustained attacks on shipping and barge concentrations, military equipment and stores assembled in Channel ports and on distribution centres and lines of communication used by the enemy for the movement of supplies, thus systematically breaking up the German High Command's invasion machine, according to the Air Ministry.

The ports of Antwerp, Ostend, Flushing, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne were heavily bombed, depots at Osnabrueck, Mannheim, Aachen, Hamm, Krefeld, and Brussels and rail communications at Rheine, Ahaus, Sundern, Husten and Westhofen were attacked.

The British pilots pressed home their attacks in spite of severe weather conditions and heavy opposition from ground defence.

Much damage, the Ministry states, was done, particularly to docks at

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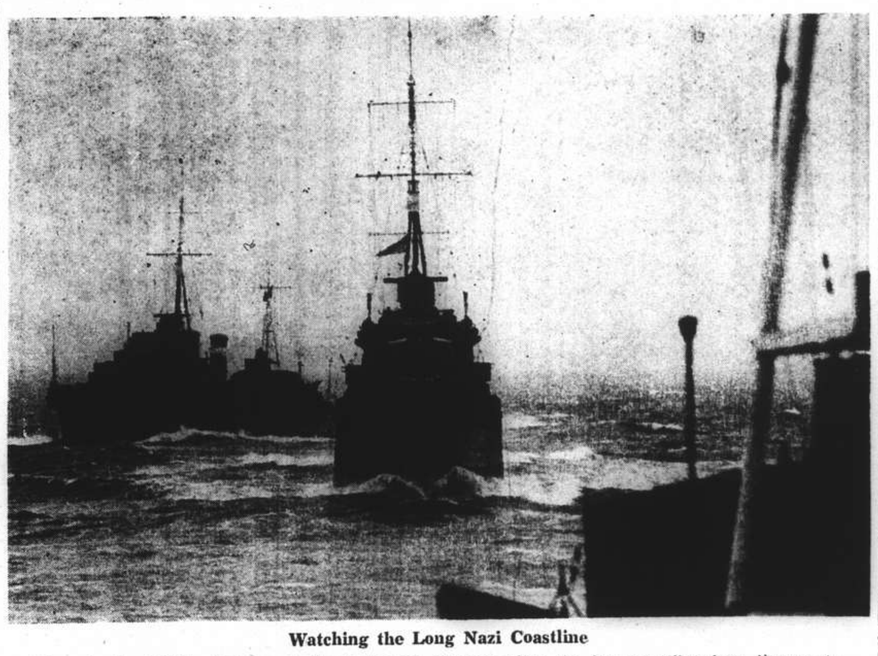
British Bomb French Coast Again

London, Sept. 16.

The Royal Air Force renewed its battering attacks against Chancellor Adolf Hitler's invasion preparations along the English Channel coast again last night.

The attacks were in progress long after midnight, according to official reports reaching London.

The raids were carried out despite hazy weather over the channel.—United Press.



Watching the Long Nazi Coastline

Ships of the British fleet, especially destroyers, are patrolling the long coastline from Norway to Spain, now under Nazi control, on the look-out for possible invaders. The picture shows destroyers of the Tribal class, manœuvring in close formation.

Italians Harassed During Advance Into Egypt

Many Men and Vehicles Believed Lost Owing to Exposure to British Fire; Cairo Still Calm

Cairo, Sept. 16.

PENETRATION of Italian forces into the desert area evacuated by the British continues, states a communique issued here last night.

Camps are being constructed in the neighbourhood of Birnuh, seven miles south of Sollum.

The enemy, the communique adds, has already exposed himself to severe handling by anti-aircraft and armoured fighting vehicles, and a column descending to the coastal plain at Halfaya has suffered heavily by artillery fire.

"While British casualties continue to be insignificant, the enemy is believed to have lost many men and vehicles.

"Another raider was brought down by anti-aircraft fire over Mersa Matruth.

"There is nothing to report on the other fronts."

Italian occupation of Sollum is not considered of sufficient importance to bring Egypt into the war though there is a natural feeling of concern in some Government quarters interviewed by Reuter.

Italians Suffer Heavily

Heavy losses have been inflicted on the Italian troops which are penetrating into Egypt, states a communique released here.

The communique continues: "The Italians have exposed themselves to heavy fire from aeroplanes and artillery. While our casualties continue to be insignificant, the enemy is believed to have lost many men and much material.

"On other fronts, there is nothing to report," the communique concludes.—Reuter.

Suez Said Objective

Cairo, Sept. 16.

Premier Benito Mussolini's troops who invaded Egypt on Saturday in an effort to gain control of the Suez Canal yesterday continued to press their way toward the vital city of Cairo, it was announced last night.

There appeared to be an absence of any widespread frontal fighting between the British and Italians although British motorized units were said to be "observing and harrassing" the advancing Italians.

The Egyptian Government apparently has not yet decided whether to declare war on Italy, although such action is believed inevitable if the Italian march toward Cairo and the Suez Canal continues.

King Farouk received several high ministers of state yesterday and the Cabinet has met frequently to discuss the new crisis. Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with Italy and Germany shortly after the outbreak of the European war but thus far has not declared war on either of the Axis Powers.—United Press.

No Casualties in Palace Bombing

Missile Fails to Explode After Crashing Through Queen's Drawing-Room

London, Sept. 16.

Buckingham Palace was hit yesterday for the third time by a bomb, which, however, caused no casualties.

Two bombs fell towards the Palace during the first warning, which began at 10.51 a.m. G.M.T. and lasted 65 minutes. One missile hit Palace buildings and crashed through the Tapestry Room on the first floor, which is used by the Queen as a drawing-room. It tore a hole in the ceiling. The other bomb landed on the lawn. Neither of them exploded.

A number of small incendiary bombs fell at the same time in the Palace grounds and some of them started small fires on the grass. These were quickly put under control by the Palace A.R.P. staff and police.

The King and Queen were not in residence at the time, and only a skeleton staff of servants and others was in the Palace. They were all in basement shelters and there were no casualties.—Reuter.

Col. Knox Returning To Washington

Honolulu, Sept. 16.

Colonel Henry Knox, Secretary of Navy, left by plane for San Diego yesterday after announcing that he found the Hawaiian naval bases in excellent shape.

He said that his main effort in Washington would be centered on rushing the new naval building programme.

He will spend two days in San Diego, arriving in Washington on Thursday.—United Press.

Warplane Fund Now Over £5,000,000

London, Sept. 16.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, has announced that gifts from the public in Great Britain and overseas for the purchase of aircraft have reached a total of £5,047,000.—Reuter.

New Era Opened In Rumania

Boy-King, Mother Given Tumultuous Welcome in Front of Palace

Bucharest, Sept. 16.

A new era was inaugurated in Rumania yesterday as King Michael and the Queen Mother Helen—returned after long years of voluntary exile—stood arm in arm in front of the Royal Palace and received the homage of their people.

The boy King and his mother were tumultuously welcomed by throngs of Rumanians, including hundreds of thousands of Iron Guardists who now have control of the Rumanian government.

The day was not only one of rejoicing, but a day of prayer for the preservation of the Royal Family of Rumania, excluding ex-King Carol who abdicated and was sent into exile last week.

Outburst Follows Prayer

As the royal pair stood together on the palace steps at 12.25 p.m., a huge throng, which had stood with bowed heads for almost two hours, knelt in silent prayer on the dusty pavements and then gave vent to their emotion with frantic cheering such as Bucharest has rarely heard.

Following the cheering a brilliant parade was staged in which the Iron Guard army vied for prominence with civilians clad in bright native costumes, and regular army.

Ten thousand green-shirted Iron Guardists, representing the organization now in power, had the place of honour in the parade and lustily sang party songs as they marched.

Display of Might

Not being armed, the Iron Guardists could hardly match the martial picture presented by fully armed troops of the regular army.

One sensed the hand of the Premier-dictator, Gen. Victor Antonescu, in the parade because of the display of military might. This was intended to convey to the people that the Rumanian army would see to it that powers given the Iron Guardists to reorganize the country along totalitarian lines would be administered without excess.

The boy King and his mother left their special train at the royal station at 11 a.m. after spending the night there. Fifteen minutes later they drove to the Cathedral in a carriage drawn by six white horses and joined the nation in thanksgiving prayers. Later they drove to the palace where they presented themselves to the crowds a half hour past noon.—United Press.

Horthy Enters Cluj

Budapest, Sept. 16.

Admiral Nicholas de Horthy, Regent of Hungary, entered Cluj, the capital of Transylvania, which has just been ceded back to Hungary by Rumania, in state yesterday.

This climaxed his tour into the returned territories. About 100,000 Hungarians took part in a monster procession through the town.

A semi-official statement accuses the Rumanian army of a ten-day reign of terror against Hungarians living in the Transylvanian territory ceded to Hungary under the Vienna award.

The Rumananins, it claims, are also proceeding against 700,000 Hungarians still under Rumanian domination.

"It is evident that the crisis between the two countries continues" the statement adds.—Reuter.

Meat Rationed in Netherlands

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.

Meat is being rationed throughout the Netherlands as from today, with each consumer allowed only 500 grams (1.1 pounds) per week. The authorities have also set prices for meats in order to prevent profiteering. —Havas.

Heroic Removal of Torpedo-Bomb Saves St. Paul's Cathedral

Eight-Foot Missile Dug Out of Yard After Three Days of Effort, Exploded Safely in Marsh

London, Sept. 16.

THE historic St. Paul's Cathedral was saved from destruction today as heroic British soldiers removed a delayed-action torpedo-bomb from the Cathedral's yard and rushed it to a marsh where it was exploded in safety.

The bomb was removed after three days of efforts by Lieutenant R. Davies and his crew.

The eight-foot missile was loaded into a truck and rushed to the Hackney marsh through evacuated streets at he "risk of imminent explosion." It was safely detonated in the marsh, blowing a 100-foot crater.

Had the bomb been left in the yard and had it exploded there, St. Paul's Cathedral would have been destroyed, even if not hit.

The historic structure is so delicately balanced on wedges attached to a very shallow foundation that even severe concussion would have caused the collapse of the Cathedral.

South-east Sees Air Battle

At a South-East British Port, Sept. 16.

The fiercest air battle ever fought over this area was seen here yesterday as a strong formation of at least 100 German bombers clashed with British pursuit planes.

The German raiders, appearing overhead five minutes after the air raid warning sounded, were first greeted by an earth-shaking barrage from British anti-aircraft batteries. Scores of British anti-aircraft shells burst in the centre of the close-flying German formation, but the Germans continued on their flight.

A few minutes later, however swarms of R.A.F. fighter planes swooped down on the German formation, scattering them and engaging them in spectacular air battles in the clouds.

Frequently the German and British planes could be seen screaming down through the heavy cloud layer or wildly zooming up again with all machine-guns firing. Three German planes spun shrieking to the earth, so busy fighting off British pursuit planes that they did not have time to unload their bombs.

One German pilot landed unhurt by parachute near here. The noise of the air battle did not subside for a half hour.—United Press.

Intense Speculation Aroused Over Movement of Vichy Naval Squadron

Continental Observers Mystified By Action of British in Allowing Passage Past Gibraltar

Geneva, Sept. 16.

Intense speculation has been aroused locally over reports of the safe arrival at Dakar, French West Africa, of a French naval squadron consisting of three cruisers and three destroyers from Toulon.

A British Broadcasting Corporation announcement picked up here revealed that the French warships were sighted at Gibraltar on the afternoon of September 11 proceeding westward, indicating that the British authorities were aware of this French naval sortie.

Why the British allowed the French to pass unmolested is mystifying observers here, although some point out that the safe passage of the French squadron might confirm a Madrid report that the British Fleet left Gibraltar early last week for the eastern Mediterranean.

Nevertheless it was admitted that the French were showing daring in sending their squadron to the British-dominated Atlantic, as judging from the experience at Oran, shortly after France's capitulation to Germany, the British were not expected to allow the French squadron to remain at Dakar.

On the other hand, it is suggested that Germany has authorized Vichy to dispatch these warships in order to split up the British fleet, inasmuch as the destruction of this French squadron would require a strong British force.

Seen in this light, the dispatch of the French squadron was believed to be one phase of Germany's preparations for the attack on Britain. The French fleet consists of the cruisers Georges Leygues, the Montcalm and the Gloire, and the destroyers Fantastique, the Malin and the Audacieux. —Domei.

Adm. Stirling Urges New Pacific Bases

Leasing of British Islands Proposed to Meet Threat of War With Japan; Number of Routes To Orient Said Available to U.S. Fleet

New York, Sept. 16.

WHAT may be called the naval-base frontier of United States sea power in the Pacific today extends roughly from Dutch Harbour in Unalaska Island, Alaska, to Oahu Island in the Hawaiian group and thence to Pago Pago on the Island of Tutila in Samoa—a distance of approximately 4,260 miles.

The Fleet base at Dutch Harbour is under construction. The base at Pearl Harbour Oahu, in Hawaii, is completed and is being used by the Fleet. There is no base for the Fleet in Pago Pago, Samoa. That harbour is too small for anything but submarines and seaplanes, declares Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jnr.. (U.S.N.. Retired).

Should it be necessary to send the United States Fleet to the Orient, a number of routes would be available.

The Fleet, Admiral Stirling continues, might advance by the northern route from Seattle via Dutch Harbour and the Attu Islands to Manila. From Seattle via Dutch Harbour to Manila would be 6,690 miles. Stopping at Attu Island the distance would be slightly longer.

Such an advance would carry the Fleet close to Japan's bases in her main islands and through the Japanese island groups of Nanpo Shoto and Nansei Shoto and Formosa, where Japan has numerous advance bases for her warships.

"This would not be a healthy voyage if we were at war," he states, "for our Fleet would be encumbered with a large train of supply and repair ships. During a large part of the voyage it would be subject to attack by Japanese submarines and air forces. It might even be attacked by Japan's main Fleet and air forces at a time and location most disadvantageous to our Fleet."

Middle Route to Orient

"There is a middle route into the Orient from the Hawaiian Islands via Guam to Manila. This distance is about 5,000 miles and would carry the Fleet through the Marshall, Caroline and Marianas Islands owned by Japan. These islands are a formidable barrier. We know that some of these islands, such as Jaluit, Ponape and Saipan, are prepared naval positions for submarines and sea planes. This route would be safe if Guam were a first class base.

"There is a proposed southern route much longer but beyond the striking power of the Japanese Navy except by submarines and long-range airplanes. This route leads from Oahu via the Phoenix and Ellice groups of Islands owned by Great Britain.

"We might also consider obtaining island bases from Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean to give mobility to our air forces should the United States be drawn into war in the Far East.

"The area of the south Pacific from the 140th meridian of longitude to Australia and Asia some day will be useful, but the enormous speed of aeroplanes and the destruction they can accomplish makes that weapon a most necessary one in fighting a war in the vast area of the Far East.

North Passage Difficult

"A northern route for aeroplanes to reach the Orient via Sitka, Kodiak and Attu to attack Japanese bases is yet difficult if not impossible. From Attu our farthest western air base is 2,400 flying miles to the Island Sea in Japan. In time of war it would be most unsafe to use the Midway, Wake, Guam and Manila route used by Pacific airways—a total of 5,130 miles.

"If we can obtain air bases from Great Britain, let us consider another air route to Manila which will not pass through air controlled by Japan. The first air base on this route from Oahu would be at Canton Island, 1,680 miles, then Pago Pago, 720 miles, then to an island in the New Hebrides, 1,230 miles.

"The route roughly passes through the above-mentioned islands, the New Hebrides Islands, the Solomon Islands —also British—through Torres Straits at the north end of Australia, across the Araforea Sea, up through Banda Straits west of the island of Ceram, owned by Holland, thence through the Molukka Passage into the Philippine Archipelago and Manila—a total distance of 6,730 miles.

"This route is more than 2,000 miles longer than that via Guam but would be practically immune to Japanese interference. The Fleet on this route would pass through or near islands owned by friendly nations and could be supplied with fuel and other necessities anywhere en route. The Fleet would require eighteen steaming days outside of the days required for refueling or repairing of Fleet units.

"This vast area of islands, almost all of them owned by Great Britain

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Tokyo Sends New Orders to Hanoi

General Tominaga Flying Back to Indo-China for Further Negotiations

Hanoi, Sept. 16.

General Kyoji Tominaga, right-hand man of Major-General Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese Mission, was expected here today by plane from Tokyo and Japanese sources said that he would confer with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, tomorrow.

Meanwhile, reliable quarters reported that the Japanese, in order to avoid border incidents, had withdrawn all Japanese troops in Kwangsi approximately 20 miles from the Indo-China frontier.

The Japanese, they said, apparently were anxious to avoid a repetition of the Dongdang incident last week when Japanese troops crossed the border but retired after the French officer in charge of the Dongdang forces had taken a firm stand.

The Japanese expressed regrets for the crossing of the border, saying that the troops were commanded by an officer who had used his own initiative.—United Press.

Tokyo Cabinet Meets

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

State Ministers met in extraordinary cabinet session today to discuss "important state affairs." Mr. Kenji Tomita, Chief Cabinet Secretary, announced to the press this afternoon.

Franco-Japanese negotiations over Indo-China problems are still going on, the Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Yakichiro Suma told foreign correspondents during today's regular press conference.

The spokesman reiterated that official confirmation was lacking regarding the reported invasion of French Indo-China by Chinese and Thai troops.

N.E.I. Talks Start Soon

Conversations on economic questions will begin soon in Batavia between the Japanese Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, who has been delegated as special Japanese envoy to the Netherlands East Indies, and the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Dr. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborch Stachouwer, Mr. Suma stated.

Mr. Suma's statement declared, "Commerce and Industry Minister Kobayashi, who has been sent as a special envoy of the Japanese Government to the Netherlands East Indies for the purpose of conducting negotiations regarding economic questions between Japan and those Islands, paid a formal call on the Governor-General of the Islands on September 13 and had friendly conversations with reference to his visit to the Netherlands East Indies.

During the interview, the Governor-General told Mr. Kobayashi that in the course of the forthcoming Japanese-N.E.I. conversations the would meet the latter to have talks concerning important questions.—Domei.

Indo-China Quiet

Chungking, Sept. 16.

Chinese reports from Indo-China indicate all is quiet there and that no Japanese troops have been landed.

A report that air passenger and mail services between Hanoi and Kunming had been interrupted was denied by the Ministry of Communications, which states that air services between China and Indo-China are continuing as usual.

It is further stated that not only are Sino-American China National Aviation Corporation machines now operating between Hanoi and Kunming but that the Sino-German Eurasia Corporation also is operating over the same route.—Reuter.

Britain Confident Behind Powerful Defences As "Zero Hour" Approaches

New Hazards Face Nazi Raiders in Improved Balloon Barrage, Powerful Night Fighter

London, Sept. 16.

All Britain last night was prepared for a "zero hour" as a full moon and high tides today were believed by military experts to present Chancellor Adolf Hitler with his best chance of invading England.

Belief of the imminence of a Nazi onslaught was heightened by reports of the massing of hundreds of thousands of barges and mechanized equipment at various strategic points on the Channel coast.

Air raids over London, which have been regarded as a prelude to an invasion, gained increasing momentum during the week-end.

The atmosphere here has become grim, but the people are showing confidence. In the city, many shops have been boarded up and in the country, hitherto peaceful lanes are now resounding to the rumble of troop trucks and the roar of motorcycles.

British aerial defences have been showing a vast improvement, with new balloon barrages able to fly much higher than hitherto, offering new hazards to Nazi air raiders. Powerful anti-aircraft batteries create zones in which planes can fly only at extreme peril.

Moreover, a new twin-motored night fighter, with the range of a Bristol Blenheim bomber, and with much higher speed and more formidable armament is now coming into service.

Defence of the coast also is reported complete with every menaced sector strongly fortified to the depth of many miles. Against the possible mass descent of Nazi parachutists, as well as other conceivable contingencies, the British forces are prepared with a thoroughness and wealth of equipment thought impossible three months ago.—Domei.

Leon Blum Arrested by Petain Government

Veteran Socialist Leader Joins Daladier, Gamelin in Chauzeron Castle

Vichy, Sept. 16.

M. LEON Blum, veteran leader of the French Socialists and first Premier of the Popular Front majority resulting from the elections of 1936, was arrested by the Petain Government yesterday for internment and probable trial on "war guilt" charges contributing to the fall of France.

M. Blum was taken by automobile to the Chateau Chauzeron where he was placed in a private apartment in an isolated wing of the medieval building.

In another wing of the same building the Petain Government has under arrest two other former Premiers, M. Edouard Daladier and M. Paul Reynaud, in addition to Gen. Maurice Gamelin, former commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, and M. Georges Mandel, former Minister of Colonies.

May Be Called as Witness

Officials here said M. Blum would be called before the Supreme Court at Riom first as a witness and then possibly for trial.

Earlier reports that the former Finance Minister, M. Vincent Auriol, had also been arrested, were denied by authoritative quarters here.

M. Blum spoke in England several times in support of the war against Germany before the French collapse and the establishment of the Fascist regime under Marshal Philippe Petain.

M. Blum told the Labour Party conference in England earlier this year that the future would be dark if Germany won the war and he urged British workers to fight with all their strength against Nazism.

Hated Nazism

M. Blum told British workers at that time that he did not know what would happen to capitalism if the Allies won, but added significantly, "I do know what will happen to Socialism if the Nazis win."

"Wherever this mechanized Attila has passed," he said, "every worker's movement and institution has been destroyed."

Over six feet tall, elegantly dressed, soft spoken and beautifully mannered, M. Blum is the contrary of the traditional conception of a leftist leader. His personality and extraordinary intellectual powers bespeak the former aristocratic salons of Faubourg Saint Germain rather than a workers' leader.

M. Blum was frequently reproached by his critics as being a "Talon rouge" which under the monarchy signified an aristocrat.

The former Premier was born in Paris in 1872 of a wealthy, old silk family. His father is credited with having introduced the collapsible silk hat in France, which is still popularly known as a "Blum."

M. Blum's personal gifts marked him out for an intellectual career rather than for business. A graduate from the Ecole Normale, France's leading liberal arts school, Blum for a while prepared for a chair in philosophy.

Career Abandoned

Blum abandoned this career for letters where he soon found himself in the company of Paul Valery, Andre Gide and other writers of advanced tendencies. M. Blum is the author of verse and essays in which he won distinction for his simple style. For a time his brilliance made him an "Enfant cheri" of famous pre-Great War salons.

In 1895 M. Blum passed an examination for the Council of State, then France's highest administrative court. There he rose to be maitre des requetes and as a government commissary he left a reputation as a brilliant pleader. He retired from this career in 1919 with the title of Honorary State Councillor.

Remarkable Debater

M. Blum has been identified with the Socialist movement since 1899. He was a faithful collaborator of the martyred Jean Jaures whom he later succeeded. In 1914 M. Blum aided Jaures in establishing "Humanite." The same year M. Blum served as chief of cabinet of Marcel Sembat, Socialist leader who entered the Great War government as Minister of Public Works.

M. Blum was first elected Deputy in 1919 and quickly rose to the leadership of the Socialsit' Party. After a split in the Socialist ranks at the Congress of Tours, as a result of which the Communist Party was organized, M. Blum became manager of "Le Populaire," newly-founded Socialist daily newspaper.

M. Blum was defeated for re-election in the Chamber in the Department of the Seine in 1928, but in a bye-election in 1929 he was elected in the wine district of Narbonne which he represented as long as he was in the government.

M. Blum is not an orator but a remarkable debater. He has four brothers, one of whom was director of the Monte Carlo Theatre. The others were still in the silk business at the outbreak of the present war. M. Blum is reported to have lost the major portion of his inherited fortune in an attempt to save his brothers when the silk business was badly hit by a crisis.

Although no longer rich, M. Blum was in modest but comfortable circumstances before the outbreak of the European war.—United Press.

★Adm. Sterling on Pacific Bases

(Continued from page 1)

and Holland, are most important for air bases to enable squadrons of our seaplanes either to accompany the Fleet or to fly from the United States to the Orient to take part in a naval war in that area with the Fleet.

"Great Britain has offered the United States British islands for bases in the Atlantic to defend our hemisphere from European dictators.

"The route to Manila from the New Hebrides then will lead to New Guinea, 1,200 miles, to the island of Ceram, 1,200 miles, to Manila 1,200 miles, The total distance by this route would be 7230 miles, or 2370 miles farther than the direct route through Guam.

Air Superiority Needed

"The United States is in a better position than any other nation in the world to have a superior air force. The Pacific is a wide ocean and difficult to control by even the fastest surface warships. Aeroplanes will cut down the time of passage between locations almost to one-twentieth of a warship's time.

"It requires a Fleet more than three days to go a distance of 1,200 miles than can be covered by a seaplane in four hours. It seems plain that the Pacific Ocean, especially in its eastern part, will be a happy hunting ground for these vast weapons of destruction, and as our vital interests ever will be in the Pacific we cannot allow the grass to grow under our feet."—United Press.

Willkie Loses Voice by Talking Too Much

Too Many Speeches Says Throat Specialist

Kansas City, Sept. 16.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, lost his voice last week because of keeping too many speaking engagements, Dr. Harry Bernard, California throat specialist, said here last night.

Dr. Bernard flew to Kansas City from California to examine Mr. Willkie yesterday at the request of Mr. Robert Montgomery, Hollywood motion picture actor.

"Mr. Willkie strained his throat as a result of keeping too many speaking engagements," Dr. Bernard said last night. "It is clearing up and I expect him to be in a position to keep all his future engagements."

Mr. Willkie's voice failed him on Saturday in Rock Island, Ill., a few hours after he accused President Roosevelt of being responsible for "selling Czechoslovakia down the river" at the Munich Conference.—United Press.

Roosevelt Again Charged

Coffeyville, Kans., Sept. 16.

Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President, in his first major address of his campaign, last night charged that the United States would be ruled by a Totalitarian Government within four years if President Roosevelt were reelected.

He accused Mr. Roosevelt of materially aiding Chancellor Adolf Hitler's plans by his heedlessness and irresponsibility in both actions and words.—United Press.

Japanese Raids on Chungking Renewed

Severe Engagement Over China's Capital

Chungking, Sept. 16.

Japanese aircraft bombed the western outskirts of Chungking at noon today. A severe engagement was fought over the city early this morning when raiders taking advantage of a full moon scattered bombs on the western suburbs and also on downtown districts at about 1 a.m. Chinese fighters attacked the bomber formations.

Yesterday the city was raided four times during the daytime. In one morning raid the western suburbs were bombed. There were three raids at noon, attacks being made on the north bank of the Chialing River, the western outskirts, the vicinity of Nankai University, the south bank of the Yangtze and the vicinity of a hot springs resort. About 20 bombs were dropped on the resort, setting fire to over 10 houses.—Reuter.

Two French Freighters Sunk By Mines

Vichy, Sept. 16.

Three French freighters struck mines off the coast of Sardinia while on the France-North Africa run, it was revealed yesterday.

Two of the ships, the Ginette Leborgne and Cassidaigne, were sunk. The third, Cap Torrane, managed to continue its voyage, though damaged.

All three tragedies occurred on Saturday. None of the seamen of the three ships were hurt, but three passengers are believed lost.—Havas.

A MAN who smoked a cigarette outside a raid shelter after the sirens had sounded was fined £5 at a West Scotland Court. The charge against him was that he "displayed a light outside a public air-raid shelter by striking a match." He was warned by a special constable and also by a clergyman-air-raid-warden, but insisted on displaying his lighted cigarette.

Balloon Crews Become Riflemen

Members of barrage balloon crews in their spare time are instructed in musketry and bayonet fighting, so that they can reinforce the ground defences of Great Britain against invaders. The picture shows the commanding officer watching an instructor demonstrate how to disarm the enemy.

★Nazis Lose 185 Planes in Battles

(Continued from page 1)

Entire Squadrons Downed

The Air Ministry said last night that in some cases entire German squadrons had been shot down by the reinforced R.A.F. fighter units. Many German planes which failed to fall in England were so badly damaged that they could not reach their bases, the announcement added.

Italian planes with green, red and white stripes on their wings, were reported to have joined the Germans in yesterday's attacks on England, but British officials reserved comment on these reports last night.

Eye-witnesses insisted that they identified Italian planes in the air and last Saturday's newspapers told of Fascist raiders over England who were alleged to have dropped medallion rings bearing Premier Mussolini's head and the inscription "We Strike Hard."

Sabbath Again Broken

The Sabbath was disturbed by air raid sirens for the fourth time yesterday at 7.11 p.m. Earlier the Germans had bombed seven districts of London with extensive damage but light civilian casualties.

The fifth raid of the day began at 8.08 p.m. when bombs began crashing with great rumbling thuds and anti-aircraft batteries opened up a fierce barrage into the darkening skies.

During the second daylight raid yesterday a German plane dropped two bombs and then made a forced landing, breaking out in flames as it came down.

The first alarm was sounded yesterday at 11.49 a.m. and lasted one hour and six minutes. The second alarm came at 2.14 p.m., lasting 1 hour and three minutes.

"Screamer" and heavy explosive bombs were dropped during the first raid on one of the city's most exclusive residential areas. Residents of this area reported that German bombs came down four and five at a time.—United Press.

Raiders Met Half-way

London, Sept. 16.

Yesterday's great air battle was the most costly day for the German air force for nearly a month. During the day, between 350 and 400 enemy aircraft were launched in two waves against London and south-east England.

A wave came in the morning, at about 11.30. About 200 bombers and fighters began to cross the Kentish coast. In about eight or ten different groups they streamed in above cliffs between Dover and Dungeness.

The second attack began at about 1.15 p.m., when about ten groups of bombers and fighters, totalling 150 to 200 machines, crossed the same stretch of the coast.

Later in the afternoon, two smaller attacks were made on the Portland and Southampton areas.

In every case, fighter patrols were ready to meet the enemy. The two main attacks on the London area received such gruelling as never before. Spitfire and Hurricane squadrons, many of them veterans of the London defence, fought them over the Kent coast as they came in, fought them over Maidstone, Canterbury, above the Medway and Thames estuary. Many of the raiders were turned away. They fought survivors again over London itself, squadron after squadron flying fresh into action. Finally they chased them back again and out over the Channel.

Five Dorniers Crash

A squadron of Hurricanes, which destroyed nine Germans, began their flight over London and ended up over the cliffs of Hastings. Another chased a group of bombers from Hammersmith to Betchyhead, shooting down five enemy planes on their way.

A formation of Hurricanes which caught some enemy machines coming up the Thames handled them so roughly that one pilot said afterwards he thought it very unlikely that any of the bombers would reach home.

Five of them, Dorniers, were definitely shot down and most of the others badly damaged, and when the remaining bombers began their flight to the coast they were no longer a formation, but merely the centre of a general melee through which Spitfires and Hurricanes were flying at will, choosing whichever target pleased them.

For the fifth time, London's heavy barrage scattered raiders who appeared over the inner area last night. Very soon after the fourth warning of the day, gunfire grew in volume and as planes approached central London the noise grew to a shuddering roar. At the beginning of the raid, the planes appeared to come in from one direction only; they did not stop to circle round the capital but cut straight across. When they met the barrage, they climbed and made off at high speed.

Ministry Communique

A large number of enemy aircraft crossed the coast near Dover in two waves yesterday morning, states a communique issued by the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security. They were promptly met by strong formations of British fighters and air battles ensued.

"Two small enemy formations succeeded in penetrating to the London area. Bombs were dropped and among other objectives, Buckingham Palace was again hit. The Queen's private apartments were damaged by a bomb, which did not explode.

"Elsewhere in the London area, houses were hit, some fires broke out and damage was done to gas and water mains.

"From preliminary reports it is clear that the number of casualties is small. At least 50 enemy aircraft were shot down in this raid."

Last night's attacks on the London area were signalled by a warning siren shortly after 8 o'clock and it was not until 5.35 a.m. today that the allclear warning was given. Once again Londoners retired to the sound of a terrific anti-aircraft barrage, which kept most of the raiders outside the central districts of London.

One of the oldest hospitals in London was among three which were damaged by bombs last night. A high explosive bomb went through the staircase and wrecked a wing of this hospital, but wards on either side were missed and patients who had been removed to basement shelters escaped injury. A medical officer was injured.

Conservative Estimate

There are indications that yesterday's total of 185 German machines is conservatively estimated. Anti-aircraft fire so far claims seven of these, but the gunners believe that when they have sorted out wreckage they will be able to add several more German planes to the common total.

It is now revealed that the Tate Gallery was hit by a bomb during one of last week's raids. Services at St. Paul's Cathedral, suspended during the past few days while a time bomb was threatening the edifice, were today restored to normal.

Further details were made known today of the third bombing attack on Buckingham Palace. During lunch time 20 bombers appeared over the Palace buildings. Some of the bombs dropped were time bombs which did not explode. The first bomb fell on the north-west wing of the Palace near the royal apartments. It crashed through the roof, landed in a bathroom. Palace A.R.P. workers and military police rushed to the scene and succeeded in removing the bomb, carrying it to the Palace lake. Similar action was taken when other time bombs fell near the Palace.

During a raid on Sunday a bomber crashed in flames on the banks of the Thames after a shell from the steamer Port Auckland burst underneath it, states an Admiralty announcement. One of the bomber's crew was seen to bale out.

Heaviest Blow Yet

The smashing blow dealt the German Air Force yesterday by the R.A.F. was the heaviest it has yet suffered. The German loss was the heaviest for any one day since the battle of Britain began. The previous high total for a single day was 181 on Aug. 15. Air attacks on Britain have proved extremely expensive and with each new assault have demonstrated the superiority of the R.A.F. and the rapidly growing efficacy of ground defences.

Since the beginning of the war 2,170 enemy aeroplanes have been destroyed and in the same period 553 British aircraft have been lost over Britain, it is announced, but the pilots of 259 of the latter have been saved.—Reuter.

French Deny Incidents At Djibuti

Vichy, Sept. 16.

Foreign reports that Djibuti was the scene of incidents on the arrival of the Italian Armistice Commission there, were formally denied here in a Colonial Ministry communique last night.

Another Colonial Ministry communique declared that on September 11, the Chamber of Commerce of Dakar, in West Africa, voted a motion of confidence in the French Government.—Havas.

Chungking Official Arrives in Colony

Hongkong, Sept. 16.

Mr. Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan of the Chungking regime, arrived here by plane last Saturday from Chungking, according to Chinese reports.

He is reported to have come here to confer with Gen. Hsu Chung-chih, Vice-president of the Control Yuan, and Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, member of the People's Political Council, on current issues.—Domei.

A popular entrée is composed of shredded dried beef served on top of fried bananas, with boiled sweet potatoes and rice. There doesn't seem to be any particular name for this dish, but it is worth any trouble one may encounter in ordering it.

Soviet-Rumanian Relations Tested

Anti-Russian Foreign Minister Appointed

Bucharest, Sept. 16.

Relations between Rumania and Russia will be put to a special test today following the naming of M. Luca Sturdza as the new Foreign Minister. M. Sturdza is known for his strong anti-Russian tendencies.

He was minister to Copenhagen until roughly a year ago. He returned to Bucharest recently from Berlin.

M. Strudza's brother, John, was a well-known Nationalistic leader of Rumania and was said to have been killed by Bolshevists during the revolution.

M. Sturdza's brother-in-law also was killed by Russians in Bessarabia in 1918.—United Press.

Moslems Asked to Pray For Peace

King Farouk of Egypt has issued an appeal to Moslems throughout the world to pray for peace, it was learned from London late last night.

★Antwerp Left In Flames

(Continued from page 1)

Antwerp. Gun emplacements at Cup Gris Nez and several aerodromes were also bombed.

One British machine is missing.

Aerials Burned Off

The raiders, declares the news service of the Ministry, flew through appalling weather, the aircraft being struck by lightning, while radio aerials were burned off in violent electric storms and many planes were iced up.

"Despite this, they struck heavily at the 'front line' of the invasion in Channel ports in France, Holland and Belgium and attacked bases, railway junctions and transport centres in Germany, whence come its reserves of supplies.

"One of the night's most devastating onslaughts was made on Antwerp, which an earlier would-be invader of England described as the 'dagger pointed at the heart of England.' Havoc was caused in the vast network of docks, warehouses and petrol sheds on the banks of the Scheldt and shipping lying in the stream as large forces of bombers dropped nearly 40 tons of high-explosive bombs and more than 1,000 incendiaries in an attack lasting from 11 p.m. (Saturday) until 0.30 a.m. (Sunday).

Every Sortie Scores

"The general report of the raid states: 'Every sortie reported hits in the dock area. Both the eastern and western basins were repeatedly bombed from all directions. A warehouse, which, from the violence of the explosion, must have contained explosives, was wrecked.'"

Huge fires were caused everywhere, the news service makes clear, oil was set alight and there were other explosions. Coal and ore docks were hit and much debris spouted to the sky.

Members of some of the newly-formed Polish bombing squadrons took part in a successful attack on Boulogne. Icy clouds, haze, constant pounding of anti-aircraft batteries and the glare of search-lights failed to prevent the raiders from identifying various parts of the harbour, finding their targets and bombing them successfully.

Calais Heavily Bombed

The port, shipping, long-range guns, anti-aircraft batteries and search-light concentrations at and around Calais were bombed heavily from 5.30 p.m. until nearly 8 p.m. Barges in one dock suffered particularly severe damage. One pilot estimated that there were 300 barges there.

The blaze of a fire seen 20 miles out to sea guided some of the raiders who attacked Dunkirk. In face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, salvo after salvo of high-explosives went home on docks.

Large numbers of barges were found at Ostend Harbour, where defences were considerably strengthened during the past week. Many of them were in the outer harbour.—Reuter.

Berlin Raided Twice

New York, Sept. 15.

Berlin had two 30-minute, air alarms during last night, but the only evidence of attack was the firing of anti-aircraft guns.

The Government spokesman said: "This renewed attempt to bomb Berlin civilians will be met by renewed reprisals against London."—Reuter.

Channel Artillery Duel Waged

Dover, Sept. 16.

Eleven persons were wounded but none were dead, it was announced at 2 p.m. today, following a German and British artillery duel across the English Channel.

The German shelling of Dover was understood to have been made in retaliation to the British bombardment of the French coast. The British artillery batteries were reported to have fired some 24 rounds.—United Press.

Italians See No End Of War This Fall

Fascist Leader Believes Nazis Awaiting Spring

Rome, Sept. 16.

Germany will not launch her final attack against Britain until spring, and will spend this winter preparing for it, Sig. Roberto Farinacci, semi-official spokesman of the Fascist Party, said in his newspaper "Regime Fascista" yesterday.

He emphasized that German is following a plan similar to that employed against France. He recalled that Germany took nine months to prepare for her crushing attack against the French.

Germany will attack, he said, "only when she is sure of obtaining victory with the least bloodshed."

"In the war against France," he said, "Germany let the winter pass for the purpose of preparing herself as might be necessary to attack and win the spring.

"This will be repeated also in the war against England. Germany will unleash a decisive attack when the time is opportune, and above all, when she is able to win with the least possible sacrifice of human lives."—United Press.

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"Salt of the Earth" These British Seadogs

They Come and Go Quietly in Shanghai and They Have Some Stirring Yarns to Tell

By Ralph Shaw

IF Shanghai Britons, or indeed any of this city's cosmopolitan crowd, ever require proof of Britain's ability to take without a trace of fear the worst the Nazis can lash out to a country, whose moral they are finding it impossible to break, let them talk—a few minutes's conversation will be enough—to those brave men of the British Merchant Navy, who are plying the trade routes of the world to ensure that Britain does not go short of supplies which are essential if victory is to be won. These men may be found in Shanghai. Although their movements are not advertised, they come and go quietly. They don't say a lot but what they do say stamps them as men Britain can be proud of. Not so long ago I had the privilege of meeting some of these seafarers when I paid a visit to a British ship in this port. I left that ship inspired—proud of the fact that I belonged to the same race as they, proud that one of my old schoolfellows in England was among them, proud that I had had the privilege of talking to such fine men.

When I arrived on board I received a real British welcome. There was my old school chum waiting at the top of the gangway to receive me and it was good to see him again. Soon I was introduced to his colleagues and I heard accents which ranged from Shoreditch to Glasgow. My first questions, of course, were about England. How was she taking the air raids? Was there any sign of weakening in the various towns and cities which had suffered? These fellows looked at me with pity in their eyes, but they realized that I had been away from England for a few years and was not likely to know how the English people had reacted to the war, so they condescended to allay my fears.

An Air Raid

First of all I was told that England would appear very strange to me were I to go back there now—black-outs, air raid warnings, soldiers everywhere, guns barking every night, etc., etc. Again I referred to the moral of the people. "Well," said one of the ship's officers, a hardy fellow from Glasgow, "I think we can take it." He explained to me how, on his last trip ashore in England, there had been an air raid.

"You should have heard the conversation in the shelter I was in," he said. "The air raid did not worry them much but it was getting near closing time and then came tragedy. When the 'all clear' was sounded the pubs had shut. And were we dry?" Some bombs had been dropped in that raid and everyone in the shelter had been in danger. Instead of fear there were jokes. And the Germans talk about the demoralization of Britain.

On that ship I met a Royal Marine reservist, who had been a green-grocer in Portsmouth until the war had brought him into His Majesty's Service again. His job was to teach the crew how to handle their guns—guns which had been placed on the ship to defy submarines and Nazi planes. He was rather sorry that the Navy gave convoys such good protection that he had not had the chance to fire more than a few rounds.

In Action

"What! Have you been in action?" I asked. "Well, we were attacked going in last time home," he said. "But it wasn't much." He explained that his convoy had been attacked not far from the coast of England by three German planes. "We let loose, but they didn't get near enough to do any damage owing to the anti-aircraft barrage from the 'ironsides." (I took the "ironsides" to be naval ships).

"Are the people short of food in England?" I asked and I was informed that, naturally, they didn't get so much as they did before the war but there were still plenty of good dishes on the English table every day and the people weren't complaining. After I had partaken of a real English dinner on board that ship my heart went out in sympathy to the German people who had got guns instead of butter. If the people at home are as well fed as these merchantmen they won't starve.

Talking about home again, I heard how the British people have put their heart and soul into Britain's war effort. How girls in the factories are working hours longer than they should do to equip the Services with munitions. How old soldiers of the Great War are pestering recruiting offices, demanding to be taken in to fight. How housewives are saving their old pots and pans, paper, etc., to aid the anti-waste campaign.

A Mighty Spirit

I was told of the mighty spirit of Britain which is manifested in every man, woman and child in every city, town and village. I was given news of my own people, of my old friends, most of them doing their bit for England in the Services or in the factories. It seemed to me that everyone was in uniform at home, fighting and working like mad to finish the Nazi menace once and for all.

Shown to me was my old school's monthly magazine and in it was a list of old boys who were doing their bit in H.M. Services. Most of them were in the B.E.F. My friend had met some of them before he sailed. It filled me with pride to think that they had asked to be remembered to me after the terrible ordeal they had been through at Dunkirk. Some of them had been wounded, I was told, but they were itching to get back and have another smack, as they put it, at the Germans.

I heard many more stories, too numerous to mention here, of the wonderful spirit of Britain, told in a homely, quiet way by these men of the sea, who would be facing danger from Nazi attacks when they reached British waters. It did not seem to worry them much. I think I was more worried than they were. Anyhow I left that ship certain that the Nazis cannot win this war when they are fighting Britain.

"The salt of the earth, these British seadogs."

A Polish Squadron Somewhere in England

The Duke of Kent is seen chatting with officers of a Polish squadron which is fighting with the Royal Air Force. Since Germany started her intensified aerial warfare over England, these men have done their share of fighting and have proved vastly superior to Nazi airmen, many of whom have been shot down by crack Polish squadrons.

Nazi Bombings in South Wales Described by Welshman

Said to be "Rotten Shots" Causing Little Damage; Populace Carrying on With Smiling Faces

THE dauntless spirit of people in Wales who despite incessant bombings from enemy planes are carrying on splendidly is reflected in a letter, dated July 22, received by a local resident from South Wales in which the writer stated that they were having raids every day and described the Nazi bombers as "rotten shots" who caused little or no damage. The missive, declaring that "our chaps are giving them more than they are giving us," follows:—

"Thank you very much for sending the cablegram to which I immediately replied that we are all well and getting along alright despite the efforts of the Nazis. One has to be very careful with what one says in letters and they are probably all opened and it looks as if we are not receiving your letters. Neither are you getting ours. The last letter I received from you was about two months ago and I have written to you several times and so has Kate, but I wonder if you ever receive them.

Worried About Shanghai

"Anyhow, we are all fine but have been worrying about you and we do hope you are getting along alright and not too harrassed and disturbed by all the difficult conditions which appear to be the case out there. I see by the papers today that you now have cholera added to your other troubles, I do so hope you are alright and keeping fit and well.

"I do not know how Aberdeen is as regards bombs but I should think a good deal better than here. We have them over every day and night but are getting quite used to it and, touch wood, they are rotten shots and so far have done little or no damage. All the arrangements for defence are excellent and the people splendid, so do not worry about us, we will be alright unless, of course, our names are on a bomb and then we cannot help it. We are not worrying as our chaps are giving them far more than they are giving us, and we will have them all ends up sooner than we expect.

"Business is not very good as you can imagine, we have been very busy indeed but now that France has given up the trade is much affected.

Everyone Doing a Job

"I was on about the members of the family, Mary and Willie are fine and Jim is a Local Defence Volunteer; they are trying to put me into a job with them too, but so far I have not received my marching orders, but I expect they will come along soon. Everyone has some job of work or other to do and I think things are being done as well as possible, and we must just trust to the powers that be and hope for the best.

"I hope you will receive this letter as it is very hard being without news of one's family for so long, especially when we are all in danger more or less. There is nothing for you to worry about us so far anyhow, and as I have already said, we must just all do our best and take our chance. Some people are nervous, but on the whole I must say the ordinary people are taking the whole thing marvellously. The worst factor is the waste of time in factories and offices with the continual air raids when we must all take cover. The streets are cleared in no time and until it is all over again the whole town seems dead, it is very weird.

"Well, my lad, I have no more news to give you. We are all carrying on as usual except for the usual restrictions in motoring etc. Food is no different and so far no one has felt any inconvenience, due to rationing which is all very well done indeed, everyone being treated alike. The worst thing is that the taxes are very high and what it will be after this next Budget, God knows; but again we must take everything that is coming with a smiling face and carry on."

More Britons Here Respond to Call

Further Depletions in Police Force, Office Staffs And Elsewhere

That Shanghai is not lacking in patriotic fervour has been amply demonstrated by the number of young Britons here who have rallied to the cause and many more who are leaving their jobs in the near future to join the British forces.

The scores of men who have left and are due to leave are not drawn from the ranks of the unemployed, but consist mostly of Britons in good positions, many of whom are leaving behind relatives and friends.

It was learned that at least a dozen members of the staff of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. are leaving at the end of the month, while many members of other British firms are also joining the colours.

The local municipal police force also have made a good contribution in men to the war cause and it was learned that there will be additional depletions in the force in the near future as many of the younger officers are keen and eager to join the army at the first opportunity.

Among those leaving in the immediate future will be Mr. J. Poole, usher of H. M. Supreme Court here whose resignation was effective from September 15, and who is joining the fighting forces after eleven years residence in Shanghai, eight of which were spent with the Municipal police force, while for the past three years he has been attached to the court staff.

Mr. Poole is 34, a native of Newport, Mon., and was formerly with the Royal Horse Guards. He has been a popular member of the Light Horse Squadron, S.V.C., here and is well-known in local sporting circles, having been an interport rugby player and taken part in local amateur boxing bouts.

Trucks, Tools Handed To New Regime

Former Property of City Government Given Up

Reports published by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai indicate that a case similar to that of the handing over of the Greater Shanghai land documents formerly entrusted to the care of the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Kuomintang officials before their withdrawal from Shanghai, to new Chinese authorities at Kiangwan has developed also in the French Concession here where scores of road-paving machines and trucks for transporting stones and sand for repairing roads belonging to the former Kuomintang city régime here are said to have been handed over to the new city régime at Kiangwan.

The machines and trucks, it is stated, were turned over to authorities of the French Concession here for safe-keeping prior to the withdrawal of Kuomintang officials and troops from the Shanghai area because they were too clumsy to be carried away by the withdrawing Kuomintang officials. They were put in the care of officials of the Engineering Department of the French Municipal Council in Feng Ling Chiao near Route Ghisi bordering Nantao. When officials of the Shanghai Special Municipality recently knew what had happened they negotiated with the Concession authorities.

The new Chinese officials, who are supported by the Japanese here demanded that the machines and trucks be turned over to them. On Saturday, the reports allege, French authorities here allowed them to be taken away by the new officials. It is hinted in the reports that Mr. O. K. Yui, the Kuomintang Mayor of Greater Shanghai, will make strong representations against the procedure.

Japanese Post Office Insurance Contracts

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Japanese post office insurance contracts up to September 15 totalled Y.8,020,000,000, while the total number of policy holders were 42,000,000 it was made public here today.

Insurance contract increases have averaged Y.230,000,000 a month since the beginning of the year, it was stated.—Domei.

Shanghai Prepared For Anniversary

Police, S.V.C., Troops to Co-operate; Tension High At Internment Camp

The ninth anniversary of the "Mukden Incident," which ended with Japanese troops occupying Manchuria in 1931, will see this city tomorrow fully prepared to meet any eventualities. The police forces of the three municipalities, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the foreign troops garrisoned here will cooperate in keeping law and order.

As on all previous occasions, minor streets leading to Avenue Foch and Avenue Edward VII will be barricaded by the International Settlement authorities to afford police more scope in executing minute searches of cars and pedestrians leaving and entering the Settlement. The smaller thoroughfares of the French Concession have now been barricaded for two weeks, since September 5 when the French Police declared war on crime and closed their boundary roads as a measure against terroristic activities.

Members of the Russian Regiment will again supply sentries to street corners in Avenue Edward VII, in aid to police searching pedestrians. S.V.C. lorry patrols will also be in evidence.

Precautions at Camp

Special precautions will be taken at the "Doomed Battalion" Internment Camp where riots have been going on since Friday afternoon when the internees objected to some repair work. Although quieter yesterday, tension continued to reign at the camp and the Russian Regiment guard, reinforced on Sunday, will remain in its augmented state.

No visitors have been allowed into the Camp since Friday and this will be kept up until peace and quiet are restored there.

Separate cases of malconduct were noted yesterday when the interned soldiers threw stones at the Russian Regiment sentries but on the whole the situation was much better, and practice of stone-throwing ceased after a while.

The whole trouble started over a football gate, and flamed into a real riot when the internees demanded freedom, basing their claims on the fact that British troops, to whom they surrendered in 1937, had left the city. Determined to break the riot, the authorities concerned ordered that no food be given to the soldiers unless they promised to behave, but this measure as well as others failed to bring any results.

Gold Watch Presented To Police Officer

Sergt. Grubb Leaves Force To Join British Army

The second police presentation of the day took place at the Pootoo Road police station at 6 p.m. yesterday when many friends and colleagues of Mr. R. H. A. Grubb, a probationary sergeant in the Shanghai Municipal Police, gathered there to wish him bon voyage and the best of luck in the British Army, which he is joining shortly.

A beautiful gold wrist watch was presented to him by Inspector E. E. Williamson, officer in charge of the station, who eulogized Mr. Grubb's work in the Police and pointed out that the departing officer was not only an efficient policeman, but that in his three years with the Police he had made many friends among his colleagues.

Mr. Grubb responded and said that he was sorry to leave his friends and that he would remember them not only for the beautiful gift they had given him, but also for the kindness that they had shown him during his stay in the Police.

Local Chinese Celebrate Autumn Festival

Chinese holiday crowds thronged the city's thoroughfares and amusement centres yesterday when they celebrated the Mid-autumn Festival in a most care-free manner as Municipal organizations, banks and many public bodies and commercial houses were closed for the day. In the evening the full moon was worshipped by many Chinese with moon cakes and by burning sandalwood and incense sticks.

Shops selling incense sticks and other sacrificial articles and moon cakes did booming business with the celebrants, but many people saved their festival expenses for buying winter uniforms for Chinese soldiers. The funds are being collected by Chinese newspapers here. It is reported that there were some bad debts among Chinese merchants and that they passed the settlement day with difficulty.

Aurora University's New Course

Providing for the necessity of the preparation of a specialized staff for the future wants of financial and economical institutions, Aurora University has introduced in its economical section a new course: "Financial Mathematics."

Mr. J. Seba, Secretary of the French Price Control Committee, professor of this branch, opened yesterday his conferences under the Presidency of Rev. Father Bonichon, Dean of the Law Faculty of this University.

According to the number of Chinese and European students having given their names, one gets the impression that the present youth show a great interest in this particular course.

Uptown
Tel. 38484 AIR CONDITIONED!
TO-DAY
at 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
PHIL STONG'S NOVEL
featuring Jesse L. Lasky's big talent search discoveries.
"CAREER"
With Anne Shirley • Edward Ellis • Samuel S. Hinds Janet Beecher • Leon Errol Alice Eden and John Archer, selected through "Gateway to Hollywood" radio program.
RKO RADIO Picture

"Chat Pardon" PURE GRAIN "SNOP" Genuine Russian Vodka

Follow the Crowd, as all Roads Lead to
OLYMPIC CIRCUS
BUBBLING WELL ROAD OPPOSITE COUNTRY CLUB
GIRLS ON HORSE BACK
TIGHT WIRE GIRLS
HAY WIRE CLOWNS
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THRILLS—LAUGHTER AND THRILLS
Daily 3 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Sunday 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S Tel. 10112 and at the CIRCUS Tel. 34328

CAPITOL
142 Museum Road
Telephone 17100
2.30, 5.30, 9.15
60cts., 85cts., $1.10
TO-DAY!
"THE FIGHTING 69th"
James CAGNEY Pat O'BRIEN George BRENT
Wed. and Thursday
CHARLIE CHAN AT TREASURE ISLAND

GOLDEN GATE PHONE 74456
745 Avenue Foch
Telephone 74456
2.30, 5.30, 9.15
60cts., 85cts., $1.10
TO-DAY!
"GOODBYE, MR. CHIPS"
Robert DONAT Greer GARSON Terry KILBURNE
Wed. and Thursday
An Angel From Texas

DOUMER TEL. 70785
Held Ocer 4 Shows, 2, 4.30, 6.45, 9.15
James Stewart—Jean Arthur
Lionel Barrymore—Edward Arnold
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
Frank Capra's Award Picture
To-morrow Only!
"ONLY ANGELS HAVE WINGS"
Jean Arthur—Cary Grant

BEERY
As a Gun-totin' Mule Skinner With a Reward on His Head ... And a Fabulous Fortune in Borax Waitin' up for Him!
The dramatic saga of early California... when Death Valley was the "hell-hole of creation."
20 MULE TEAM
Starring WALLACE BEERY
with Leo CARRILLO • Marjorie RAMBEAU Ann BAXTER • Douglas FOWLEY
Filmed where sun meets desert in colorful scenic Death Valley
Screen Play by Cyril Hume, E.E. Paramore and Richard Maibaum
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
Directed by Richard Thorpe Produced by J. Walter Ruben
NEXT CHANGE — ROXY —

SHANGHAI
INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ACADEMY
open for registration of pupils for:
LANGUAGE SECTION:
English Russian
Japanese French
Chinese (Peiping and Shanghai dialects) German
BUSINESS TRAINING:
Bookkeeping, accountancy, correspondence, typewriting, shorthand, commercial law.
ART ATELIER:
Designing, sketching, tracing, furniture designs, dress model designs, water and oil painting, etc.
SCULPTURE: Ornamental, statuary, portrait.
HANDICRAFT: Cutting and sewing, millinery, linen, artificial flowers, etc.
MUSIC: Piano, violin, guitar, mandolin, accordion.
KINDERGARTEN 146 QUINSAN ROAD.
Direction: V. E. Karsnitsky.
-4257

CENTRAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
No. 2 Tientsin Road, Shanghai, Telephone 17249
THE 54th MONTHLY DRAWING OF PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS
September 16, 1940
The Drawing took place in the C. S. S. Building, No. 2 Tientsin Road, Shanghai, under the supervision of the Supervisors of the Society, the Chartered accountant and auditor, and the representatives of bondholders.

Number of Bonds in Force	Special Reimbursement	Total Amount of Reimbursements
96,159	$48,079	$288,477

Reimbursements			Drawn by Bond Nos.	Total
1	Special Reimbursement	of $48,079 each	50834	$ 48,079
48	First Reimbursement	of $ 2,000 each	483 830 3609 12374 15190 15940 15988 18508 18564 20896 27337 31264 32452 33363 38258 40258 42420 45760 46649 46823 51525 51826 52796 52799 54036 56545 56983 58945 61244 66168 67333 70073 73780 73783 81773 82089 84166 85369 86192 86789 87475 90398 90540 91216 92346 94400 95600 95664	$ 96,000
48	Second ,,	of $ 300 each	2147 3930 4060 4805 6083 6669 6832 8086 9965 15851 22012 25485 37016 50214 52191 52774 52790 52857 54039 54666 55318 56737 58911 60120 64208 65075 65295 65308 65741 65748 67185 68762 69157 71765 73371 77055 77467 78100 78562 80328 82081 87403 89790 91958 92823 93848 94649 95544	$ 14,400
48	Third ,,	of $ 200 each	3270 4713 5839 6482 9980 10258 10542 11589 11696 12220 15199 19157 22523 25692 28195 30258 30286 31478 32279 34652 39325 40131 43825 43887 43995 46431 49235 50156 51512 57463 59648 63483 64249 72318 74278 74604 76278 76476 82001 82478 83653 86320 86745 87588 88690 92761 94548 95343	$ 9,600
48	Fourth ,,	of $ 100 each	4867 5586 7786 8703 9994 10547 10570 12432 12942 16996 17789 18044 22594 22754 23200 24248 25468 29677 34519 37869 41184 41338 44129 47386 50536 53358 63908 65293 65939 66799 68406 69099 73784 73924 73979 74974 76346 77778 79661 80358 82530 87525 89562 89938 90565 93326 93591 95867	$ 4,800
1	Supplementary ,,	of $ 159	83909	$ 159
1	,, ,,	of $ 28	86165	$ 28
1	,, ,,	of $ 19	33271	$ 19
9,616	Terminal ,,	of $ 12 each	Terminating with No. "4"	$115,392
9,812	Reimbursements Totalling			$288,477

Liquidation Bonds (Converted from the Drawing Certificates of National Industrial Bank of China) Share Number Drawn: SHARE 3

N.B.—The Society is not responsible for any possible errors due to misprints in the drawing lists published in various newspapers. For official drawing list, please apply to our offices.

THE SPORTS PAGE

Cleveland Regains Lead in American League Race

Wins Double-header from Athletics While Tigers Lose to Senators; Cincinnati Stretches Margin

New York, Sept. 15.

THE Cleveland Indians won a double-header today from the Philadelphia Athletics to regain control of the lead in the hectic American League pennant race.

The Detroit Tigers, who had occupied top position for several days, were a full game behind the Indians last night after dropping a 6 to 1 decision yesterday to the Washington Senators.

Bob Feller pitched the Indians to a 5 to 0 Victory over the Athletics in the opener. The victory was Feller's 25th of the season. He had a no-hit game in the bag up to the eighth inning when he gave away the only two hits the athletics were able to get. Feller pitched the second walk-less game of his career.

National League Play

A crowd of 33,000 watched the Cincinnati Reds stretch their margin to nine games over the Brooklyn Dodgers in the National League today. The Reds defeated the Dodgers 13 to 3 in the opener of a double-header. The nightcap was called in the eleventh inning because of darkness. The Reds and Dodgers were tied at 1 to 1 at that time.

Dizzy Dean marked up his second consecutive victory since returning to the major leagues from Tulsa by bringing the Chicago Cubs through to victory in the nightcap against Brooklyn.

Forty-one thousand fans attended the "Teddy Lyons Day" celebration in Chicago at the double-header between the Chicago White Sox and Boston. They saw Lyons win the opener 5 to 1, yielding only five hits. The Chicago Automobile Club presented the veteran twirler with $100 for each of his eighteen years with the White Sox.

Scores:—

Detailed Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	6	10	1
Detroit	1	6	0

Batteries: Leonard and Ferrell; Hutchinson, Gorsica, Newhouser and Tebbetts.

Philadelphia	0	2	1
Cleveland	5	6	0

(Opener)

Batteries: Vaughn and Hayes; Feller and Hemsley.

Boston	1	3	0
Chicago	5	9	1

(Opener)

Batteries: Heving, Ostermueller and Peacock; Lyons and Tresh.

New York	5	12	3
St. Louis	10	11	0

(Opener)

Batteries: Ruffing, Sundra, Chandler and Dickey; Niggeling and Susce.

Boston	2	5	2
Chicago	4	11	0

(Nightcap—ten innings)

Batteries: Fleming, Haas and Desautels, Peacock; Rigney and Turner.

Philadelphia	5	11	2
Cleveland	8	9	2

(Nightcap)

Batteries: Caster, Dean and Wagner, Hayes; Smith, Dobson, Milnar and Pytlak.

New York	1	8	0
St. Louis	2	5	1

(Nightcap)

Batteries: Bonham, Murphy, and Rosar; Auker and Swift.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	7	10	0
Philadelphia	0	3	0

(Opener)

Batteries: McGee and Padgett, Owen; Pearson and Millies.

Chicago	3	7	3
Boston	7	14	1

(Opener)

Batteries: Passeau, Raffensberger and Todd; Salvo and Berres, Broski.

Pittsburgh	10	15	2
New York	3	8	3

(Opener)

Batteries: Sewell and Davis, Lopez; Melton, Dean, Joiner and O'Dea.

Cincinnati	13	16	2
Brooklyn	3	5	5

(Opener)

Batteries: Walters and Wilson; Davis, Casey, Tamulis and Phelps.

Chicago	7	13	1
Boston	4	9	3

(Nightcap)

Batteries: Dean and Collins; Strincevich, Posedel, Coffman and Berres, Andrews.

St. Louis	3	5	0
Philadelphia	1	7	0

(Nightcap)

Batteries: Bowman and Owen; Masterson and Atwood, Millies.

Pittsburgh	4	7	1
New York	3	7	0

(Nightcap)

Batteries: Heintzelman, Klinger, Bowman and Davis; Gumbert and Danning.

Cincinnati	1	8	1
Brooklyn	1	8	1

(Nightcap, called in 11th inning, darkness).

Batteries: Derringer and Wilson; Hamlin, Wyatt and Franks.

Team Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	81	59	.579
Detroit	80	60	.571
New York	77	62	.554
Chicago	78	64	.549
Boston	73	66	.525
Washington	60	80	.429
St. Louis	60	82	.423
Philadelphia	50	86	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	90	47	.657
Brooklyn	83	58	.589
St. Louis	72	64	.529
Pittsburgh	73	67	.521
Chicago	67	72	.482
New York	66	72	.478
Boston	59	82	.418
Philadelphia	45	93	.326

—United Press.

No Upsets in Ladies' Tennis Singles

Semi-finals to Be Played on Friday

The second round of the Ladies' Tennis Singles Championship was brought to a close yesterday when the last two matches in this round were played off. Though the second round did not provide any upsets, two powerful players, in the person of Mrs. L. H. ten bruggen Cate and Miss Mimi Ouei, were eliminated when they met the favourites in the competition.

Miss "Jimmy" Holwill almost came a cropper in her meeting with Miss M. Ouei last Friday on the Association court when she was extended to three sets. The reigning champion found the Chinese player a staunch opponent and just managed to come through by 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

Meanwhile, Mrs. H. C. Collaco, one of last year's semi-finalists, also needed three sets on Sunday before she could dispose of Mrs. Cate. After dropping the second set, Mrs. Collaco managed to pull the game out of the fire with aggressive play in the third set, winning finally by 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Other winners in the second round were Miss Becee Lo and Mrs. J. S. Smith, both of whom triumphed in straight sets. While the latter had little difficulty in winning from Miss B. V. Schubert, Miss Becee Lo was pushed to a long set of 7-5 before she could take the measure of Mrs. S. Bradley.

The semi-finals will now see Mrs. Collaco meeting Miss Becee Lo in one match while Miss Holwill be clashing with Mrs. Smith in the other. The closing date for this round has been set for this Friday.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Winners at Softball on the Racecourse

The Portuguese ladies triumphed over the British ladies on the Racecourse yesterday at softball winning 16-3. Mrs. T. Collaco (second row, right) batted out a home run.

Last Polo Matches On Racecourse

Three American Troop Teams Win Over Light Horse Opposites

The closing of the polo ground in the Racecourse for the season was marked yesterday by three friendly matches between the Light Horse and American Troop. The latter unit, with a certain amount of outside assistance, triumphed in all three matches.

Easily the best match of the day was that between the "A" teams where the standard of play was high, with lots of good galloping and good hitting. The Troopers were only able to lead the Light Horse in the last two chukkers when their hard hitting and more accurate shooting began to tell. The final score was five goals to two. The Light Horse held the Troopers well in the first half of the game and scored goal for goal. They were in fact the first to score. The combination of Franklin and Allman were again a contributing factor to the success of the Troopers. Franklin was credited with two goals while Allman tallied once. Park and Lacks each scored one goal.

Eric Moller was in good form yesterday and scored both goals for the Light Horse. Alec White did not seem to be at his best which is probably due to the fact that he has not been playing recently. Colonel Hornby played his usual good game while Hughes at back was having a little difficulty with his ponies.

Eric Moller Scores First

In the first chukker Eric Moller took advantage of an opening to rush the ball down the field and score well. But this was after several minutes of field play. The Troopers retaliation came as the bell rang, Franklin scoring with a long shot.

Eric Moller again opened the scoring in the next chukker registering almost immediately from the throw-in. The Light Horse were doing most of the attacking in this chukker but the American Troop made a combined rush for their goal and succeeded in scoring through Franklin. In the third period Allman was the only scorer. He dribbled well to tally. After a minute of play in the last chukker Park chalked up another point for the Troopers with a hard drive while Lacks clinched the game by tapping the ball through in a melee.

Handicap to Light Horse

The match between the "B" teams was a rather one-sided affair as the Light Horse who were conceded three goals could not score at all while the winners registered six times. It was not a case of the Light Horse being off cofour, but just an instance of a much superior team winning. The Light Horse had two of this year's beginners while the American Troop were well supported by four seasoned players. Neppo was the star of the match and accounted for no less than four of the six points gained by the Troopers. The remaining two goals were scored by Clark and Rogoff. Rogoff played a sound game at back and it seems that with some practice and more experience he should soon be a ranking player, Several of the goals scored by Neppo were the result of Rogoff's long hitting. Clark and Kops were right in the middle of fray and gave the team their usual helping hand.

The Light Horse appeared to be doing well in the first chukker when they held their own to prevent the Troopers from scoring. But a series of determined attacks by the winners in the next chukker saw four goals being scored. The Troopers added one more point in the third chukker, and another in the last.

Troop Concede Six Goals

The first match was not very interesting as it was too uneven. The American Troop concede six goals to the Light Horse and defeated them by the score of eight goals to seven. All three members of the Troop team came in for their share of shoring except Yashanoff. C. B. Moller was the best scorer, having four goals to his credit. Taylor and Laidlaw scored two apiece. Dowdall was the only scorer for the Light Horse.

The teams were:—

Light Horse "A":—E. B. Moller, Hughes, A. A. White and Colonel Hornby.

American Troop "A":—Franklin, Allman, Brock Park and Lacks.

Light Horse "B":—A. V. White, Pote-Hunt, H. A. White and Edmund Toeg.

American Troop "B":—Rogoff, Neppo, Clark and Kops.

Light Hore "C":—Mirams, Dowdall, Nash and Arnold.

American Troop "C":—C. B. Moller, Yashanoff, Taylor and Laidlaw.

Yashanoff, Taylor and Laidlaw.

Rugby League Results

London, Sept. 16.

Following are the results of games in the Rugby League played on Saturday:—

Bradford 10, Hunslet 8
Castelford 9, Featherstone 20
Dewsbury 3, Wakefield 11
Halifax 31, Keighley 8
Huddersfield 48, Bramley 4
Hull 8, Batley 2
Leeds 32, York 7
Liverpool 8, Oldham 8
Salford 16, Swinton 0
Warrington 23, Broughton 6
Wigan 29, Leigh 5.—Reuter.

Death of American Diving Champion

Miss Georgia Coleman's Fatal Liver Ailment

Los Angeles, Sept. 16.

Miss Georgia Coleman, former Unites States Olympic Games diving champion, died here yesterday from a liver ailment which had kept her in hospital for almost three years.

The 29-year-old diving champion was on her death bed in November, 1939, as a result of the liver ailment, but an emergency operation saved life.

Winner of the Olympic diving title in 1932, Miss Coleman turned professional several years later but was forced to retire when she suddenly was stricken with infantile paralysis in 1937.

Since that fateful day when she suffered the paralytic stroke she had been almost constantly in bed.

Last year, when she was near death, she was discovered by newspapermen to be in terrible financial straits and a campaign for funds was immediately launched, resulting in sufficient money being gathered to allow her the best of physicians.—United Press.

Japanese Umpires Told To Use No More English

"In Keeping With Trend Of the Times"

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Japanese baseball umpires are busy today learning the Japanese equivalents for such typically American expressions as "play ball" and "strike."

The reason for the sudden studiousness of umpires is the Japanese Professional Baseball Federation's decision to eliminate foreign expressions "in keeping with the trend of the times."

The Federation has also decided that uniforms of players should be more sobre in colour and style, the names of teams on uniforms will in future be inscribed in Japanese character and not Roman letters.

No foreigners will in future be allowed to play on Japanese teams unless they become naturalized Japanese citizens.—Havas.

Results of Saturday's Football Matches

Three London Games Had To Be Abandoned

London, Sept. 16.

Following are the results of football games played on Saturday:—

SOUTH

Bristol City 2, Walsall 0*
Coventry 7, Reading 3
Mansfield 2, Stoke 3
Millwall 1, Crystal Palace 0*
Notts Forest 6, Leicester 3
West Bromwich 4, Northampton 1
Brentford 1, Charlton 1
Cardiff 5, Birmingham 2
Clapton Orient 1, Southend 2*
Fulham 0, Arsenal 1
Tottenham 3, Chelsea 2*
Watford 3, Aldershot 1
*—Abandoned.

NORTH

Bury 0, Burnley 0
Chesterfield 5, Barnsley 1
Crewe 1, Rochdale 1
Doncaster 2, Bradford City 1
Leeds 5, Huddersfield 2
Lincoln 9, Sheffield United 2
Liverpool 1, Blackburn 1
Manchester City 5, New Brighton 2
Newcastle 3, Middlesbrough 0
Oldham 2, Manchester United 1
Preston 2, Everton 2
Rotherham 1, Grimsby 0
Southport 4, Tranmere 1
Stockport 4, Chester 0
York 4, Hull 1

SCOTTISH

Albion 5, Falkirk 5
Clyde 3, Motherwell 2
Dumbarton 3, St. Mirren 4
Hamilton 2, Hibernian 3
Hearts 4, Third Lanark 2
Morton 3, Partick 1
Queen's Park 0, Celtic 1
Rangers 2, Airdrieonians 0.—Reuter.

NO HAI ALAI TODAY
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

ROXY TEL 60727
TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

'TWO GIRLS ON BROADWAY.
with
KENT TAYLOR · WALLACE FORD · RICHARD LANE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Musical Romance Directed by S. Sylvan Simon · Produced by Jack Cummings
HITS YOU'LL HUM · "Let's Dance" · "Broadway's Still Broadway"

AFAYETTE CINEMA
323 R. Lafayette Tel. 81200
To-day at 2.30, 4.45, 7 & 9.15 p.m.
A Great Chinese 1940 Production!
MISS CHOW SUEN in
"THE THREE SMILES"

CATHAY TELEPHONE 73757
NOW SHOWING! at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THE YEAR'S MOST MOVING Love STORY!
MERLE OBERON · GEORGE BRENT
'TIL WE MEET AGAIN
PAT O'BRIEN · GERALDINE FITZGERALD
BINNIE BARNES · FRANK McHUGH
ALSO: "LONG BRIGHT LAND" in Technicolor!

NANKING TELEPHONE 84133
NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
From the Heart of A Mighty Novel Thunders 1940's Mightiest Drama!

BRIAN AHERNE bows to the hundreds who stood in line to see him as *William Essex!*
MADELEINE CARROLL thanks all who raved about her as the glamorous *Livia Vaynoll.*
LOUIS HAYWARD is grateful for the praise that greeted his performance as *Oliver!*
MADELEINE CARROLL · BRIAN AHERNE · LOUIS HAYWARD
my son, my son!
FROM THE BEST SELLING NOVEL BY HOWARD SPRING
with LARAINE DAY · HENRY HULL · JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON · SOPHIE STEWART
BRUCE LESTER · Directed by Charles Vidor · Released thru United Artists
COME EARLY! ONLY ONE SHORT SUBJECT!

GRAND TELEPHONE 32223
NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S Production of
LILLIAN RUSSELL

'Her life and loves! Diamond Jim Brady! That fabulous era! Her unforgettable songs! *Spectacularly on the screen!*
with
ALICE FAYE
DON AMECHE
HENRY FONDA
EDWARD ARNOLD
WARREN WILLIAM
LEO CARRILLO
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Directed by Irving Cummings
Associate Producer Gene Markey
Screen Play by William Anthony McGuire
Songs old and new!
COME EARLY! NO SHORTS!
$1.20, $1.70, $2.30
$1.20, $1.80, $2.50, $3.20

METROPOL TELEPHONE 93322
NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
ERROL FLYNN
MIRIAM HOPKINS
What a team! Flynn at his greatest . . . and a new, exciting Hopkins!
The West at its best! The screen at its mightiest! And each amazing scene is TRUE!
Virginia City
with RANDOLPH SCOTT · HUMPHREY BOGART
Produced by MICHAEL CURTIZ
NOTE: Main Feature Starts Promptly in Time!
60 cts., $1.10, $1.60 $1, $1.30, $1.60, $2.

RETURNS THURSDAY!

JOEL McCREA · NANCY KELLY
in
He Married His Wife
with
ROLAND YOUNG · MARY BOLAND
CESAR ROMERO · MARY HEALY
LYLE TALBOT · ELISHA COOK, Jr.
BARNETT PARKER
Directed by Roy Del Ruth
Darryl F. Zanuck in Charge of Production
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Fun, furore, frantic romance! It's simply too riotous for words!

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Woman's Page

A MAYFAIR NOTEBOOK

By Philine

London, July 12.

Leisure hours are doubly precious now that they are few and far between for most of Britain's workers. And who are not in that great army today, led so magnificently by our King and Queen? For them, as for everyone else in these islands, week days are full, and even over-time work days; and not all Sundays are days of rest.

But whenever possible, their Majesties keep Sunday evening free. They spend it quietly together, going for a stroll in country lanes if they have been able to leave town for the week-end, and coming home in the cool of dusk to a typically English cold Sunday supper. Believing as they do that these leisure hours should be enjoyed by their domestic staff as well as by themselves, they have a simple, uncooked meal.

The table is laid by an open window; the green and cream china holds such inviting food as tomato juice to be followed by a chicken salad or cold meat. The King is very fond of cabbage salad, so it is probably there. The cabbage heart has been first washed in warm salted water and soaked in cold water for an hour. Then, the leaves have been shredded in the bottom of the salad bowl and mixed with sliced peeled tomatoes, sliced radishes and beetroot. Sprigs of watercress decorate the top of the salad which is served with a separate oil and vinegar dressing.

* * *

Princesses' Stage Debut

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret are entering whole-heartedly into the life of the village where they are now staying. Their presence here, among many other young evacuees, is giving them delightful and unusual experiences which they might never have known in peacetime. During the winter months, for some years now, they have been taking dancing lessons and last Saturday evening they were able to show the world, or, rather, the audience of mothers in their village hall, how far they are advanced in tap-dancing.

Dressed in summer frocks of blue silk with white collars and cuffs, the Princesses gave solo dances at a war charity concert and took part with local girls and evacuees from East London in a tap chorus, "An Apple for the Teacher." The concert was in aid of the Minesweepers' Comfort Fund and the audience consisted chiefly of mothers and friends of the children. Just before the curtain rose, the Queen walked into the hall and at her own request sat with the other proud parents. During the interval she chatted with some of them and after the performance she went behind the stage and congratulated all the little actors and actresses who had taken part.

* * *

Amazons Defence Corps

The Amazons Defence Corps is woman's answer to the British Government's refusal to allow members of her sex to enrol as Local Defence Volunteers. The Corps, which is being backed by a number of Members of Parliament and women's organizations in many parts of the country, intends to put a strong case for training women in the use of arms before the Prince Minister and the Minister of War. They have high hopes that the Government will reconsider its decision. Meanwhile, the Amazons will train themselves at rifle ranges they are setting up all over Britain.

Among women Members of Parliament who believe that the ranks of the Local Defence Volunteers should be open to women is Miss Eleanor Rathbone. In her opinion, first-class markswomen might act as instructors or observers in isolated places, while women experienced in sailing might patrol the coasts. But Miss Rathbone claims other rights of women. She sees no reason why they, as linguists and students of politics, should not be admitted to the Secret Service. Such women, she feels, working among refugees would be quicker to spot Fifth Columnists than military men or ordinary detectives used chiefly to dealing with criminal classes.

* * *

Women Deliver the Planes

As senior women pilots of the Air Transport Auxiliary have been successfully undertaking such "manly" war work for the past fortnight as the flying of 350 m.p.h. Hurricanes and Fairey Battle bombers, it seems rather silly to draw the line at membership of the L.V.D. These senior women pilots, who have had more than 1000 hours' flying experience, deliver machines from aircraft factories to R.A.F. stations.

Now, the number of women pilots for the Air Transport Auxiliary, already increased from 8 to 20, is to be still further augmented. A.T.A. officials are well pleased with their flying record, and, what is equally important, the men pilots of the Auxiliary treat them as able colleagues. This was not always the case. Earlier in the year there were masculine complaints about "society girls amusing themselves" at the expense of men capable of doing the jobs required. But women pilots proved their worth and their critics were silenced.

* * *

New Fashions in Wool

The woollen materials on view in the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair last spring were so greatly admired by the Americans that British manufacturers have decided to send a new collection of fabrics. They vary from husky tweed to a fine dress-weight wool and they fall into four colour groups, blue-reds, blue-greens, biscuit tans and red-browns.

Among the fifty different materials sent to the Fair are many attractive novelties designed boldly and brightly coloured. Some are printed with sailing ships, fishing flies, fox masks, pheasants and skiers. Aquamarine-coloured tweeds have large diamond-shaped cheeks in deep crimson. One novelty tweed looks as if it had been darned with a number of coloured wools. There are flecked tweeds and those which have a soft jersey-like texture, although they appear to be heavy diagonal tweed. All these and many other wool fabrics are sent with models illustrating the way in which they can be used.

* * *

Robert Taylor's Popovers

Ingredients: 1½ cups flour; ½ teaspoon salt; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon sugar; 1 cup milk. Mix flour, salt and sugar. Gradually add the milk and well beaten eggs. Beat thoroughly. Have ready some small muffin tins well greased and piping hot. Fill tins about half full of batter and bake in hot oven for twenty minutes at 450 degrees F. Then lower to 350 degrees F. and bake fifteen minutes more.

Duchess of Kent Inspects Polish Training Ship

The Duchess of Kent boarded the Polish naval training and depot ship Gdynia and inspected the ship's company during a recent visit to Devonport and Plymouth. The picture shows her with Admiral Sir Dunbar Nasmith, V.C., and Captain Durski (commanding the Gdynia) inspecting the guard of honour.

Some Garden Thoughts

Enemies of Goldfish; Working-in with Nature

The disappearance of goldfish from ponds in gardens is not mysterious, when the creatures of the wild are remembered, and to the wilderness folk a garden is a rich spot for wild hunting.

Small goldfish may be taken by snakes, if the snakes are large and the fish tiny. If they are under three inches, and in a small pool, a snake may be the culprit.

A shallow pool, or one with shallow edges where the fish feed, may put them at the mercy of a cat, who has no mercy.

Cats and Cannibals

It is one of the contradictions of animal tastes that a cat, disliking water so much, should have such a fondness for fish. She will not swim or dive for it, however, and will go no further than one wet foot to catch one, opportunities must be exceptionally good for a cat to poach in a pond.

In the neighbourhood of streams of lakes, kingfishers can be a real danger to pond fish. Goldfish are relatively slow movers; kingfishers dart with arrow-like suddenness, and they can come in the very early morning when the garden is quiet.

If young fish are born in the pond, they will be eaten by the other fish. Only a few ever survive the early stage. If they get over the inch-long stage they are relatively safe.

The one safeguard against all these enemies is cover. Lily leaves and other water plants, or a heap of stones in the water will provide hiding places and retreats, as well as essential shade.

Harmonize Blooms

The lesson for the amateur to take, if he needs one and will take it, is to harmonize the blooms in his garden, to note which flowers go with others, which are good contrasts, and which clash.

Theory is of no use here. He must wait to see each flower among its fellows.

Scarlet poppies and clove pinks may be happy together if one is over before the other begins blooming.

Flowers do not bloom at exactly the same time in different gardens. Nor do they all follow their own turns exactly in the same gardens, so that the problem is somewhat difficult and may require seasons of testing and transplanting, while some gardeners do not bother with the clashes at all.

They regard each plant individually without bothering about its neighbour until they come to it.

Beautiful Picture

Some of the fastidious say that nature always harmonizes and tones its colours.

Nature is not concerned very much about blendings. She knows that plenty of green keeps each flower merged into its setting.

Beautiful pictures and colour combinations can be made in the garden, and the correct gardener works for them. Others can take the hint from nature!

B. W. A.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.—Red Cross Work 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. War Work Knitting 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Thursday, Sept. 19.—Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon. Musical and Dramatic Section 4.30 p.m.

Friday, Sept. 20.—Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Saturday, Sept. 21.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

On Thursday, September 19, the Musical and Dramatic Section are holding a social afternoon for members of the Section at Mrs. Talbot's garden, 677 Rue Bourgeat, at 4.30 p.m., which promises to be very pleasant and the Section Committee hope all members will be present.

The next meeting of the Social Service Board takes place at Headquarters at 9.30 a.m. on Monday, September 23.

The Social Service Board are having a jumble sale on October 15 and will be very grateful for jumble of all kinds. Parcels may be sent to the office, 12 The Bund.

A Bridge and Mahjongg Afternoon is being arranged for October 3. Members are asked to book their tables as early as possible.

Industrial Fatigue

Effect of Working Hours

Mr. Bevin's remarks about industrial fatigue and the necessity of having men and women to work who can relieve others will be received as a commonsense way of looking at a period of great tension, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Not only in industry but in offices work has been speeded up and hours have been lengthened in a way that needs the most careful planning if workers are not to lose in sick-leave the time they gain by means of longer hours. In offices consisting to some extent of women who do not usually work there is a strong tendency, laudable in itself, to put women on their honour almost to overwork. This may succeed for those who are in a position not to work when they no longer wish to or are unable to, but it is different for those to whom work is a normal state. Periods of rest in some Government offices have been cut to one day in the week, which is sometimes a Sunday, when no shopping is possible, and the following week may be a Wednesday—that is to say, there is an interval of ten days between the days of rest. In others there is a week-end so called. This means that a worker may take two days consecutively, but that in order to do this she works for a fortnight without a stop. This is much too long for health. These are abnormal times and the utmost work is demanded of everybody, but it is a very short view indeed, especially in view of the longer working day, not to balance carefully the work with the period of rest needed for its better performance.

New York Needleworkers Do War Work

More than sympathy is going to the Allies from the fashion people of New York. The needle and alteration workers in one shop have quietly organized themselves into an auxiliary Red Cross unit, and spend their spare time, lunch hours and so on, making hospital shirts. Their employer is supplying the materials.

In another shop, the vendeuses, salesgirls, stock girls and other members of the staff give one night a week to making dressings, and their employer furnishes light, elevator and porter service. They are knitting in their spare time, making things for British soldiers, from wool furnished by the store, and also making clothes for refugee children. One man who owns an advertising agency has canvassed his clients for help, and has bought and outfitted an ambulance for service.

The old custom of "something blue" for the bride has its origin in the Old Testament, when the Israelites were commanded to put a blue riband on the borders of their garments to express joy.

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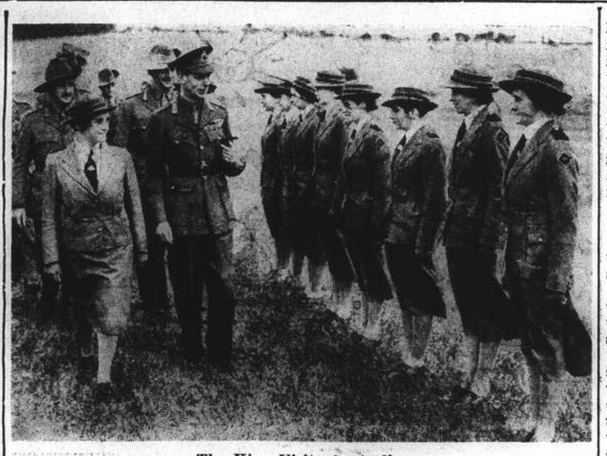

The King Visits Australians

The King visited Australian troops recently in the south of England. In the photograph His Majesty is inspecting Australian voluntary nurses.

Haunted Eyes—and Lucky Charms

A Military Hospital "Somewhere in England"; The Queen's Sympathy

London.

The ward opens on the hospital gardens. The roses are out. The sky is blue and the sun is shining. The men in the neat white beds are shaved. They have clean linen. The Dunkirk beaches are many miles away. So far, there is no need to shelter against a rock or under a tree when a plane drones overhead. And yet, these men look different from the men in the other wards. Their eyes are haunted.

Here, in this peaceful ward, are wounded French soldiers. They come from every department in France; they represent every French type.

Here is a tall Norman farmer, fair-haired and blue-eyed. Here is a teller, short and swarthy, from a branch of the Crédit Lyonnaise at Bordeaux. Here is a French soldier from Algiers, with three or four lucky charms pinned to his blue jacket. And here, sitting round the bed of one of their comrades, are four men who were once householders in Dunkirk—when Dunkirk was a town.

They were not friends then. They did not even know one another, but they have things in common now. They have all fought for France, and they do not know where their wives and children are.

"Kind ladies come along and ask me whether I would like pencils and writing paper. I write. Yes. But where do I send my letters?" one of the soldiers said.

No matter how badly wounded the English soldiers are, they are at least home.

That is the terrible tragedy which lies behind all the French soldiers' eyes.

Every scrap of news about France is devoured. French newspapers go from bed to bed.

Appeal for News

When the Queen visited this hospital the other day she was struck by the same appeal in these French soldiers' eyes. News. News. News.

Today, a letter arrived from a Lady-in-Waiting. It said that the Queen had arranged for French books and papers to be sent from the Palace regularly.

These men have all seen Germany pursuing her policy of terrorizing civilians with bombs and machine-guns.

They have seen other men's wives and other men's children trying to find protection from metal shrieking down from the skies, and they have seen them lying in the streets dead or terribly wounded. Children killed in their mothers' arms. Women killed while they tried to protest their children.

"We can think of nothing else," one of the Dunkirk men said. "We saw Dunkirk in flames behind us; saw the pall of smoke across the sky. Our wives, our children, our mothers and fathers are somewhere beneath that pall of smoke."

Although they were all stretcher cases when they were brought in, some of the men are able to walk round the ward now. A young man from Bethune—a professional cyclist—was going through physical jerks.

"He tries to be busy all the time. He doesn't want to think. His wife and eight-months-old baby are in Bethune," a comrade said.

There are—of course—lots of jokes. There is laughter. But there is hardly one moment of forgetfulness.

A Noble Story

Behind the news of these French soldiers' arrival in an English hospital lies a story which—although it is quiet and everyday—is no less noble than the epic of Dunkirk.

Only four out of 257 wounded soldiers who arrived at this hospital in the first convoy were not stretcher cases. Many of them were seriously wounded. They were in an appalling state. Some of the men had not had their wounds attended to for 11 days. None had had their dressings renewed for at least four days. Their clothing was filthy. Some stretcher cases, the medical superintendent said, arrived literally without a stitch of clothing. It had been torn from them by the force of exploding bombs. Yet within four hours every man was in bed, his wounds had been dressed, and he was clean, comfortable, and fed.

The Welfare Department

Twice a day helpers patrol the wards with cigarettes, fruit, chocolates, and notepaper.

They wear special badges. These are shaped like shields and carry the words—"Ask For What You Want" and "Demandez Toutes Choses."

Acting on the advice of the medical superintendent, who encourages convalescent men to take part in games as a form of occupational therapy, the welfare department is trying to make contacts wih the French soldiers so that it can encourage them to develop their own interests.

One of the hospital's patients is M. Camille Seillier, the well-known Belgian tenor. He is to sing at a hospital concert as soon as he is well enough.

The department has bought all the equipment for another soldier to carry on his trade as a hairdresser. He has promised to act as barber to all his comrades.

"He was delighted to have something to do," a welfare department worker said. The French soldiers want to read, play games, and work—anything, in fact, but think. We always take pencils and paper from our stock now when we go to the French wards. Though it is too pitiful to hear—"Thank you, madame, but what is the use?"

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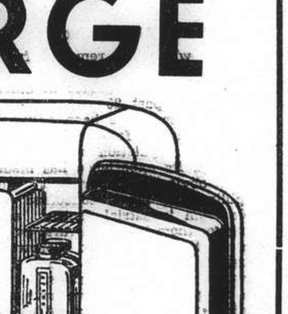

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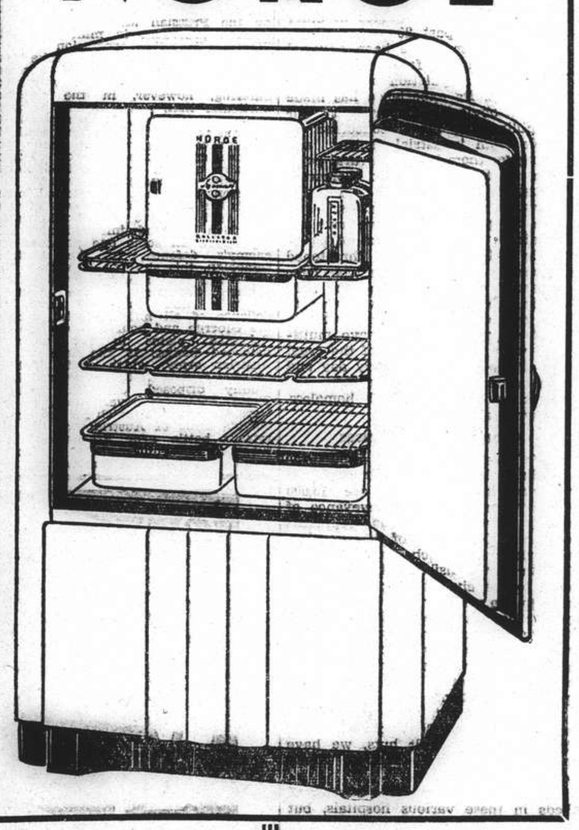

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Drama at the Nanking: Witticisms of Youth

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to express my admiration of the superb drama current at the Nanking Theatre.

I am contemplating seeing this magnificent film a second time for a reason which many will be able to understand. I refer to the obnoxious presence of a certain type of week-end movie-goer whose distasteful manners and complete disregard for the comfort of fellow human beings often spoils the effect of heavy drama.

This peculiar category has more female than male members and is largely composed of European students of school-leaving age. At this particular performance on Saturday afternoon at 5.30 p.m. I was completely surrounded on all sides by such persons and was subjected throughout to caustic comments and earthy witticisms. At a poignant period of this film when Mr. Essex was being informed by a manservant of his wife's death in an automobile accident, the servant declared:—"Your wife has been—(here he paused quite dramatically). At this point some ingenious young upstart burbled "raped" much to the ardent admiration and amusement of his companions.

Added to this uncalled-for interruption was the unpleasant experience of hot air tickling the back of my neck, said hot air emanating from the mouths of a group of young "ladies" behind me—veritable "babes and sucklings."

I would like to say to these misguided individuals who must have known the type of picture they had come to see:—"If you cannot appreciate drama why burden yourselves with the tiresome task of sitting through such a film? Why not take your money and yourselves to a film which would be more appealing to your intellects—viz "Lillian Russel"?

V. C. T.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

British War Methods: Let the Gloves be Off

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As touching some correspondence relative to your leaderette "Take The Gloves Off," may I add a few comments.

First: As I understand the Bible, war can be carried on by Christians. Defensive war is not opposed, but is in accord with the teachings of the Bible. Moreover, to teach men to hate sin and to punish wrong with rigour, is not to teach "hate." Any person who is not willing and ready to fight as a soldier in defence of his home and native land, does not deserve either. And all should hate aggression.

Second: God established governments on this earth, and put the authority to conduct government in the hands of men, and He means that men uphold and defend their governments with the sword. Paul, as moved of God, wrote:

> The powers that be are ordained of God. (The ruler) is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid;for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. (Rom, 13: 1-4).

God expressly puts the sword into the ruler's hands, and requires that he execute wrath upon the evil-doer. Jesus taught the same in His own words. He said to Pilate:

> My kingdom is not of this world (as are our earthly governments): if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews. (John 18.36).

The plain teaching is, that in our governments which are of this world, when necessary we should fight against wrong. Defensive warfare is right and is in accordance with Christian teaching. Moreover, when an officer wrongly struck Jesus, Jesus did not turn to him the other cheek, which would have been to encourage wrong, but He did the only thing that lay within His human power (not exercising His divine power) to resist him. He rebuked the offender for his wrong (John 18: 22-23). Jesus' teaching to turn the other cheek, in view of Jesus' own action, can only be construed as a highly figurative statement of the principle that we should love our enemies and not hate them—only hating their evil actions, which all the Bible teaches we should hate.

Third: In government, the only thing that makes law effective is its penalty, sternly enforced, as God Himself teaches, without pity (Deut. 7:16; 13:8; 19:13). As I remember, in God's own civil government prescribed in the law of Moses for the Jews, there were thirteen death penalties. And so with us today. If robbers shoot down our people and police, the police, who are simply our hands, should shoot down the robbers without pity. If robbers, in an army, invade our land, our country, and destroy our homes and kill our people, such robbers should be shot without pity. All who feed, protect, or in any way support such robbers, thereby jointly participate in their crimes, and are equally liable to similar punishment.

The entire resources of the aggressor nations that are troubling the earth today are massed behind their soldiers, whom the peoples respectively, as peoples, send forth to prey upon and destroy other peoples. The people as a whole are so made fully and righteously responsible for their armies. And certainly such peoples, as people, and as a whole, may righteously be subjected to punishment similar in kind to that which as aggressors, through their invading armies, they are inflicting upon others. Let the gloves be off. May God strengthen England in her gallant struggle against the massed national aggression of the enemies of righteousness in this earth. And may such aggressor nations, as nations, as peoples, be speedily made to feel the righteous indignation that should oppose their so great wrong.

CHAS. W. RANKIN.

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

SIGNOR Faetano Loria, Italian singing and elocution master, who helped to coach the King for public speaking, is now interned in the Isle of Man. Signor Loria, who is about 60, taught singing and elocation at Buckingham Palace for many years.

Tokyo Population Exceeds 7,000,000

Increase of 180,000 Over Prefecture Figures for Last Year Estimated

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The population of Tokyo now exceeds 7,000,000, according to estimates compiled by the Metropolitan Police Board.

The exact population of Tokyo Prefecture was set on December 31 last year at 7,001,560, an increase of 180,000 over the Police Board figures for the previous year.

There were 115,983 babies born in Tokyo last year, 59,400 boys and 56,853 girls.

Deaths in the capital last year totalled 61,245. Of this number 32,140 were men and 29,105 women.

The same estimates list Osaka's population at 4,874,847 and Nagoya's at 1,317,190.—Havas.

Japan Bans Postcards To Foil Espionage

Large Variety of Picture Subjects Banned

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

A large variety of postcards containing pictures likely to interest foreign espionage agents have been banned by the Home Ministry.

The new measure, says the "Osaka Asahi," is an extension of the Military Secrets Protection Law.

Postcards containing pictures of the following objects fall under the new ban: Imperial villas and residences of members of the Imperial family, military buildings, wireless stations, broadcasting stations, post offices, railway bridges, tunnels, car marshalling depots and sub-stations and harbour establishments.—Havas.

New Japanese Setup To Affect 400,000

Sweeping Reshuffle Seen In Administrative Work

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The sweeping reshuffle of Japan's administrative structure, which is now contemplated, will affect 400,000 employees of the central and local governments, the "Nichi Nichi" states.

The personnel of the National Government will be cut down by 20 percent. The total number of employees on the public payroll at present is 2,500,000.

This proposed administrative reform has been approved by the Cabinet.—Havas.

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12.45 News Bulletin in English.
1.00 B.B.C. recorded talk if available. Light Music.
1.30 News Bulletin in German.
2.00 Light Music.
3.30 "Tea-time Chat."
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect.
6.00 Spanish Programme.
6.30 Netherlands Programme.
7.00 French Programme.
7.45 News Bulletin in English.
8.00 Symphony Concert.
Don Juan .....Richard Strauss
Classical Symphony in D Major .....Prokofieff
Symphonie Espagnole for Violin and Orchestra .....Lalo
9.15 Programme of Songs by Peter Dawson.
9.30 Late News Bulletin in English.
9.45 Topical Comments or B.B.C. recorded talk if available.
10.00 Dance Music.
10.30 Russian Programme.
11.15 German Programme.
11.45-12 Dance Music.

Foreign Language Broadcasts
6-7 p.m.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6.00 Polish	Spanish	Italian
6.30 Portuguese	Netherlands	Czech
THURSDAY	**FRIDAY**	**SATURDAY**
6.00 Polish	Italian	Spanish
6.30 Portuguese	Czech	Netherlands

6-6.45 Hungarian

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Time table

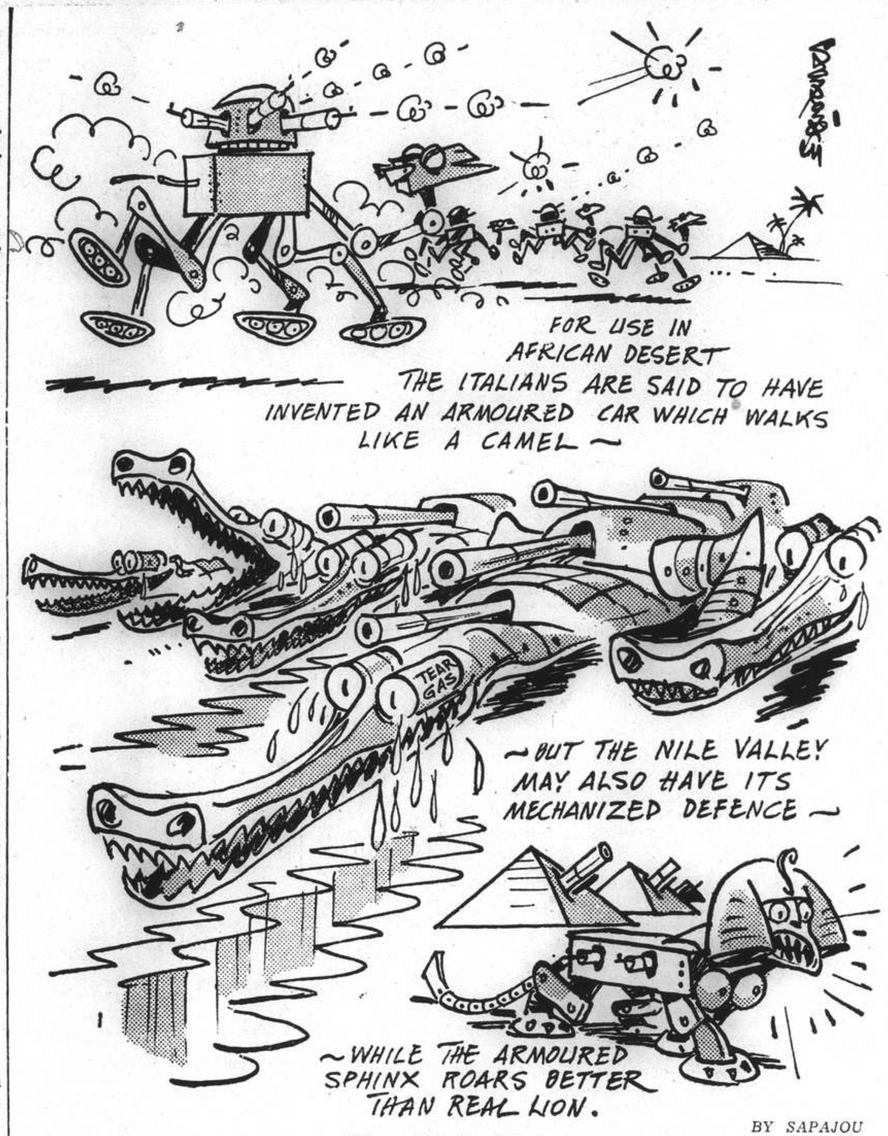
12.00-1.00 Light music
1.00-1.15 News in French
1.15-2.00 Light music
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Shanghai dialect
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Mandarin
6.50-7.20 Light music
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme. Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11 Concert:

Brahms

2nd Symphony in D major, op. 73; A few valses; Sonata in G major; Hungarian Dances No. 5 and 6.

Tonight

7.30 Broadcast in Russian.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Lisboa, the Door of Europe.
9.15 Broadcast in English.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TEAR GAS
~BUT THE NILE VALLEY MAY ALSO HAVE ITS MECHANIZED DEFENCE ~
~WHILE THE ARMOURED SPHINX ROARS BETTER THAN REAL LION.
BY SAPAJOU

More Mechanization

Colossal Daily War Effort On Britain's Home Front

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health, Describes Work Among Suffering British People

A DESCRIPTION of the war work of the Ministry of Health was given in a Topical Talk over the B.B.C. yesterday morning by the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, of the Ministry of Health.

"In Britain's battle for civilization the Ministry of Health has had the honour of being entrusted with some tasks of great importance. The Ministry, dedicated to work for the people in peacetime, is now engaged in war efforts.

"It is not only military encampments and fortifications that are bombarded, but also residences and houses which have been the mark of Nazi fury. Not only are airmen and pilots in danger. Every civilian man, woman and child are subject to the latest horrors of aerial warfare. While the War Office and Air Ministry undertake the strategy of defences, the Ministries of Home Security, Labour and Health share in the work on the home front.

"We may mention briefly some of the responsibilities of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry is concerned with the first and essential task of trying to prevent citizens from being struck by bombs and other missiles and projectiles.

"Secondly it deals with the withdrawal of civilians and school children, specially from industrial towns, industrial centres and cities which have suffered sustained bombings from the air to safer regions. Every defensive action of our troops will be followed by a stream of refugees.

Finding New Homes

People who have removed from houses in certain parts of the country must be found new homes in other parts. In the past 20 years officers of this Ministry have been engaged in building houses for and housing a third of the population of England and Wales. Its experience has made it the obvious Department for assembling the large concourse of people from industrial centres and finding for them homes in rural parts from Northumberland to Cornwall. Thousands are involved in this migration which never ceases.

"In the past few days we have reorganized the re-settlement of 85,000 people who have left threatened regions. In peace times we have been concerned with the care of the sick, but in these war times we have to care not only for the sick, but also for the wounded which have multiplied with the stretching of the cruel arm of modern war. Every day and night scores of people are in the streets and are rendered homeless following air-raids.

Fleets of Ambulances

"We have a vast fleet of ambulances standing by at all times—15,000 vehicles in all. There are 15,000 ordinary cars for the conveyance of sitting cases. The figures represent only a small fraction of the organization work for which the Ministry of Health is responsible. It attends not only to the civilian population but also to the military. In the past two years there has been the growth of the gigantic military hospital service, which has been magnificently equipped. Beds have been included from municipal hospitals and many other public institutions.

"We have taken over some of the stately homes of England and, added to many newly-built huts, we have equipped operating theatres, X-ray departments, etc.

"I will not give you the number of beds in these various hospitals, but will say it is more than adequate to meet all the damage the enemy can do to us. Doctors and nurses are all standing ready for their task. They are all trained and experienced, many of whom have attended to our soldiers when they returned from the evacuation of Dunkirk."

Repair of Homes

The Minister then went on to describe other work done by the Ministry including house repairs, replacement of windows and finding materials to replace those of damaged houses. Timbers must be replaced, windows re-glazed to enable the occupants to return to their homes.

Attending to people whose homes are involved in raids is also a great task he declared. Immediately after falling victims of a raid, people are taken to a centre where they are cared for in every way. Reverting to the raids themselves, he said there had been great material damage although the damage to factory and public institutions and services had been slight.

He concluded, by paying a high tribute to the conduct of the victims of air-raids and to the people of London. "The game conduct of these men and woman—private citizens who have had the sorrow of being bombed out of their homes—their serene spirit, gay courage and sublime determination to face the enemy, are marks of an unconquerable people."

Seventy Years Ago

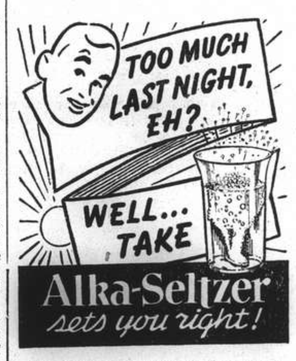
FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1870

So far as can be made out at this distance, by the scanty telegrams which have come to hand, the over-running of the northeastern provinces of France by the Prussian army seems to be without precedent in military annals. When, after the conclusion of the Danish war, hostilities broke out between Austria and Prussia, a somewhat similar spectacle was witnessed; differing, however, in the essential particular that, whereas the northern frontier of Austria, lying adjacent to kindred nationalties, was comparatively undefended by permanent works, the northeastern boundary of France actually bristled with fortified towns. In both campaigns, however, the Prussians seem to have scattered to the winds the traditional principles of warfare, and to have introduced instead a sudden blow, administered with telling effect, on some one point of the enemy's defence. In the Austrian campaign, this strategy, if such it ca be called, was effective owing to the strange inertness of the Austrian generals. The Prussian army, in defiance of all military rules, crossed the Giberge and poured down into the Bohemian plains in two perfectly detached bodies, in the face of the Austrian army, which could, had its attack been well delivered, have readily disposed of either singly. These bodies however, once united, were more than a match for the slower moving army of Austria; and the disastrous battle near Prague and the subsequent advance on Vienna, were th result. (Continued tomorrow.)

New Japanese Naval Attache for Moscow

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Commander Sutetsugu Yamaguchi has been appointed new naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow and concurrently naval attache to the Japanese Legation in Helsinki, it was announced today in the official gazette.—Domei.



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CHAMPION

Japanese Plan to Enlarge Tsingtao

City Construction Chief Leaves Tokyo to Inspect Holiday Resort

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Tsingtao, famous North China summer resort, will be enlarged shortly.

Mr. Itauzo Ymanouchi, head of the city construction section of the Japanese Home Ministry, left for the summer resort yesterday accompanied by a number of engineers and other officials.

While in Tsingtao, he will supervize special construction projects.

A special suburb will be constructed just outside the city's present limits.

This decision was taken owing to Tsingtao's increasing importance as a centre of communications in North China and the rapid development of transportation and other facilities there.

The new suburb probably will be built along Kiachow Bay.

The Japanese engineers are expected to remain in Tsingtao for about three months.—Havas.

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YEAST TABLETS

Success Depends On Health And Energy!

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL

THIS CRITICAL WEEK

While there can be no minimizing of the perils which confront the British Isles with a full moon and high tides starting from yesterday, there are various reasons for facing what may come with considerable confidence. To find them it is not necessary to refer solely to British reports, but to examine the various messages of neutral correspondents. Mr. Saiji Hasegawa, of Domei, reporting that all Britain on Sunday night was prepared for the zero hour, when the moon and the tides gave Hitler the best opportunity of invading Britain, states that the atmosphere in London has become grim, but that the people are showing confidence. The frightfulness of the past week has failed to shake their *moral*. It has brought the war home to them as never before, and not only is there no weakening of the will to continue the struggle until victory is secured, but a determination to endure all things to attain that end. The heart of the people is in its right place and they can confidently be expected to face whatever this week has to bring with the same undaunted courage.

But the Japanese correspondent goes further. British aerial defences, he says, have been showing a vast improvement, with new balloon barrages able to rise much higher than before, offering new hazards to Nazi raiders, while powerful anti-aircraft batteries create zones in which attacking machines can fly only at extreme peril. Moreover a new twin-motored night fighter with the range of a Bristol-Blenheim bomber, with much higher speed and more formidable armament is now coming into service. The defence of the coast is also reported to be complete with every threatened sector fortified to the depth of many miles, while against the possible descent of Nazi parachutists as well as other conceivable contingencies, the British forces are prepared with a thoroughness and wealth of equipment which was impossible three months ago. These are the findings of a neutral journalist, who like his fellows, has been afforded facilities for ascertaining the truth such as are consistently denied to newspapermen in the Reich.

It has to be emphasized that this report comes from a neutral source. Others could quite as easily be quoted. Signor Farinacci, in the "Regime Fascista" takes the view that Germany will not launch her final attack against Great Britain until the spring, and will spend the winter preparing for it. That view seems to be offset by the concentration of the vessels necessary for the invasion along the French, Belgian, Netherlands', and German coasts, which have been so thoroughly bombed by the British during the past few days, and it may be that the writer is seeking to bring about a sense of false security. Farinacci's argument is that Hitler will attack only when he is sure of obtaining victory with the least bloodshed, an idea which seems utterly foreign in a man who has revelled in his bloodlust ever since he invaded Poland. The writer's case is that Hitler took nine months in which to prepare his crushing attack against France and will follow the same tactics with regard to Britain.

It is to be devoutly hoped that he will, for if, as the Japanese correspondent cables, the British are prepared with a thoroughness and wealth of equipment impossible three months ago, how much better fitted would they be to face an invasion if a further six months are allowed for additional preparations? Most indications point to a desire on the part of Hitler to put his fortune to the test in the immediate future. He has still to endeavour to give to his people that victory which he promised them before winter, and should he fail to do that, either by delaying action, or being actually defeated in the Channel he will have met with his greatest reverse, and one which may very well prove ultimately decisive. The probability of the invasion being attempted this week is by no means small, even though the German air force has failed to batter London and the south-east of England into a condition most suitable for the execution of his plans. But if he does hold his hand, as the Italian journalist suggests he may, he will be showing just that same hesitation as it is thought has been perceivable in his actions ever since the downfall of France. An uncertain Hitler will be Great Britain's biggest asset in the task of defending herself when the final throw is made.

WEAK JUSTIFICATION

Astonishingly enough the German propaganda machine is now endeavouring to justify the bombing of Buckingham Palace. It has already been pointed out that the Nazis have, in the case of every invaded country with the exception of Denmark, and perhaps Belgium, made attempts against the lives and liberty of the rulers, and there was every reason for the British to have expected similar action against their own monarchs. In the other cases the Germans made no attempt to excuse or defend their actions, but for some reason best known to themselves they are endeavouring to explain to their own people and to the world at large the reasons which they consider justify them in their deeds. Doctor Otto Kriegk, writing in "Der Montag" is entrusted with the task of putting forward the Nazi case. His first contention is that His Majesty King George is, after all, the supreme commander of the British Army. That is quite true. It is also true that Hitler is the supreme commander of the whole of the German forces, and it is claimed that he has been personally directing operations. There could, therefore, be no complaint if the British air force were to seek him out and give him a taste of his own medicine, for Hitler is just as much a military objective as the Germans claim the King to be.

Doctor Kriegk's second point is that within a few hundred yards of Buckingham Palace there is a big oil depot, which does not supply London's civilian population but military headquarters. Whether there is such a depot or not is entirely beside the point, but, if there is, and the doctor's claim is that the depot is a military objective and that the Palace is suffering because of proximity, it can only be said that the German bombing is hopelessly inaccurate if it cannot get within a few hundred yards of its target. The third point which it is sought to make is that the Palace is in the vicinity of Victoria Station an important transport centre from the military point of view. That can readily be conceded, but Victoria is over half a mile from the palace as the crow flies, and if in trying to hit the station, a comfortably sized target, the nearest German bombers can drop their missiles is half a mile away it speaks volumes for the boasted efficiency of the German airmen.

The fourth point is that Buckingham Palace is close to the War Office, the Air Minister and military installations for protecting buildings important for conducting the war. But they are rather over three-quarters of a mile away, and if in trying to hit say the Admiralty which is about the closest, the Germans score on the Palace, it may be argued vice versa that the bombs which are reported to have fallen in Downing street were probably aimed at Charing Cross or even Waterloo. The fact of the matter is that the air defense of London is such as to force the German raiders to maintain a respectful height, so far up that their bombing has to be indiscriminate, for it is only in isolated instances that it has been reported that German machines have flown low over London, though one of the chief uses of the delayed fuse bomb, is that aeroplanes should be able to fly low and drop them and escape the force of an immediate explosion.

Dr. Kriegk's last argument is "For the rest, Buckingham Palace to the German people means less than a worker's habitat in the Reich's capital." That contention can be accepted, but it applies to both sides. Hitler's eyrie at Berchtesgaden and his chancellery in Berlin mean less to the British than one of the houses of British workers laid low in the indiscriminate terroristic bombing in which the Germans so greatly delight. Hitler himself is a military objective. He has invited attention through the conduct of his own airmen, and while the British may not seek him out as the Nazis are apparently endeavouring to seek out the King and Queen, if anything should happen to him the last thing which the British would wish to do would be to explain to the world why it had occurred. The very fact of German attempts at justification indicate their own uneasiness in the matter, and they constitute an endeavour to set up a case preliminary to any success at this form of murder of individuals. Fortunately it will carry no conviction, for the criminality of the German leaders has been so thoroughly established that not all the whitewashing in the world could ever succeed in covering their guilt.

Threats and Rubbish

In the course of uttering a number more threats of what the Nazis intend to do to London, Nazi officials, according to the United Press on Sunday, were bitterly critical of Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, over Britain's state of unpreparedness, which the officials blame for the number of casualties caused by their bombs. Before examining the statements of these officials more closely, it is worth recording that Mr. Churchill did not hold cabinet office when the war broke out, and cannot by any stretch of imagination have been responsible for the decision to go to war. And secondly, the criticism of British unpreparedness is most remarkable, coming as it does from officials of a country which has been taught to believe that the British are warmongers. Surely war-mongers would never plunge their country into a conflict on which their whole fate must depend, without having taken adequate preparations beforehand. Among other charges brought against British officialdom were that Britain had too few air raid shelters, and that these were "huge" shelters instead of the many small ones favoured in Berlin; an "infantile" air raid alarm; incomplete first aid and hospital facilities; and too few doctors and nurses for emergency duty. Strangely enough, these alleged shortcomings make the Nazi officials indignant, though it might have been expected that the indignation would have been expressed by the Londoners who were made to suffer and who have been indignant only with the Germans. The truth is that, at the outbreak of the war, Great Britain's civil defence preparations, though by no means perfect, "were probably better than those of any country in the world." When war broke out the A.R.P. services had enrolled 1,900,000 men, and after the declaration, there was immediate rush of recruits which brought the total to the 2,000,000 which had originally been fixed. About one million "Anderson" air raid shelters had been issued, and could be seen all over the country side. These "Anderson" shelters could accommodate six persons, so can scarcely be described as "huge." In addition, the steel structure of many large buildings had been strengthened, employers had been instructed to reinforce and sandbag cellars and basements as shelters for their employees; one million steel helmets, 1,100,000 gas masks, 660,000 anti-gas oil-skin suits, 700,000 pairs of gum-boots, and 207,000,000 sandbags had been issued. These figures had been announced before war broke out; naturally, after the commencement of the war, all further figures were concealed. In England ambulance services were brought up to war strength of about 143,000 drivers and attendants, while in London, hospitals in danger zones were cleared of patients, their structure strengthened with steel and sandbags, and their wards prepared as clearing stations for 300,000 casualties. Specially-trained demolition services were ready to pull down buildings made unsafe by damage, and even a reserve of blood for transfusion to critical cases was stored away. These figures are as readily accessible to German officials as to anyone else, since they were officially made public before the war. Charges of London's unpreparedness, therefore, look ridiculous. On the contrary, London was prepared for something a great deal worse than it is getting.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Sept. 16.—Thirteen years ago today, we were in Jessfield Park together with that eminent horticulturist Mr. D. MacGregor, admiring the beautiful effect produced by a group of trees in full bloom. We remember the day so well for it was while we were discussing the habit of the tree that we received welcome news of an interesting event that had just taken place at the Country Hospital. We were admiring *Koelreuteria paniculata*, or, as it is commonly called, the "Golden Rain" tree. Since 1927 we have looked forward each year to seeing the tree in bloom on or about September 16 and we have never been disappointed until this year: the group is still there, but the large terminal panicles of golden-yellow flowers are conspicuous by their absence. Perhaps the Summer has been too dry, for the tips of the branches appear to be unhealthy: it would be interesting to know whether the tree has flowered elsewhere in Shanghai this year. When in bloom, the tree presents a gorgeous sight; masses of flowers moving with the wind, make the top of the tree look, from a distance, like a succession of golden waves. We believe that a yellow dye is obtained from the flowers which are followed by bladder-like pods. We observed countrywomen busy picking cotton during the weekend: the bolls did not appear to be up to the average however. We also saw beds of the garden huckleberry in two local gardens, the plants are producing berries in abundance and we understand that in due course, these will be used for preserves or pies. The plants we saw were presumably *Solanum nigrum* variety *guineense*. A variety of Gaylussaria is also known as "huckleberry," this is a shrub, however, but it produces edible berries like the solanum. Writing of berries reminds us of *Callicarpa japonica*: this shrub is now producing its annual crop of masses of violet-coloured berries which remain on the stems in clusters after the foliage has died. The blueberry, as this shrub is often called, is most useful for Autumn effect and it is rather surprising that so little of it is seen in our gardens: it is native to central China and Japan and although it cannot be called a handsome shrub at other periods of the year, it is definitely one of the most useful for garden decoration in the Autumn. The cut stems look charming in a vase when mixed with "Firethorn" berries and maple leaves.—W.J.K.

RACKETEERING GHOULS

Swindle Perpetrated on Elderly People

If anything is more certain than taxes, it is death. Upon this truth, slick promoters work a swindle that year after year takes millions from unwary investors, states the "Kiwanis Magazine." Ohioans alone have lost $25,000,000 this way in the past few years. A score of persons were sentenced in Cincinnati last February for mail fraud in the sale of lots in Arlington Memorial Park. Morton Gilbert, the promoter, got five years. Previously he had been sentenced to fifteen years for promoting Hopewell Memorial Park. The Government asserted lot purchasers lost $2,393,375 in these two swindles. Change the names and the figures, and the story of the Ohio memorial parks can be duplicated in almost every state.

The idea of burying the dead in spacious parks, using uniform markers set flush with grass instead of tombstones of every description, is appealing and comparatively new. A prospectus plays up the few outstandingly successful memorial parks, making the project sound equally exclusive and expensive.

The pattern is standard: The promoter buys a cheap farm on a highway near a city. He cuts each acre into 1,000 burial lots and sells them for high prices—sometimes $150 each, which works out at $150,000 per acre.

Two corporations are set up, the first being the cemetery company. Substantial citizens innocently agree to serve as trustees, their names lending atmosphere to the set-up. In most states, a cemetery must be a non-profit organization. The second corporation is an entirely legal sales company of which the promoter keeps control; it contracts with the cemetery company to sell the lots. But its commission frequently amounts to 90 per cent. of the money taken in. Not content with that, the promoter may take the remaining 10 per cent. theoretically set aside as a perpetual care fund, and invest it in the stock of the sales company!

Salesmen persuade victims that they are getting in on the ground floor—"when the general public hears about this beautiful burial place, the demand for lots is going to double prices." There are "unusual profit possibilities" in an investment which "will not be affected by depressions or stock market slumps" because it is "based on the surest thing in the world."

Salesmen offer cemetery lots in exchange for stocks that have ceased to pay dividends, or unprofitable real estate. Persons tired of such sour investments are easily talked into the swap, and realize only too late that they have let go something that had real if shrunken, value for a worthless piece of ground on a remote hillside.

Legitimate cemetery operators offer lots for the use of the purchaser. No one should buy cemetery lots hoping to make money. The racketeering salesman will argue the lots can always be resold. They seldom can be. The corporation is not interested in resales.

High-Pressure Sales Crews

Although Better Business Bureaus and other agencies have issued many warnings, the racketeers always seem to find plenty of victims. High-pressure sales crews travel from state to state. One promoter tapped 25 states for victims whose average loss was $3,000.

A pathetic aspect of the racket is that thousands of elderly people are bilked of their life savings. Here is a typical story, told in a recent letter to the Portland (Maine) "Press-Herald:" "I am a widow 66 years old, no children. I have worked as a housekeeper for 35 years. Cemetery promoters came to me and told me if I would invest money in their scheme I could have it back any time I wanted it, and that it would double itself. I gave them $3,000 which I had saved by scrimping and denying myself so that I could care for myself in my last years. This mistake has made me the subject of charity. Please print this letter as a warning to other poor people so that they may guard themselves against any similar misfortune—Amy Taylor."

For the Amy Taylors scattered over the United States there is a final irony. They own burial plots in what they were told would become carefully tended places in which tired bodies might rest eternally. The probabilities are that they own instead a tiny piece of an abandoned farm, gone back to brush and weeds.

IN PARENTHESIS

Both Surprised

THE commercial traveller on his rounds received two telegrams. One asked if it were true that his firm had gone bankrupt, the other announced the arrival of a son and heir.

The telegrams he sent in reply got mixed. To the inquirer he replied:

"Proud and delighted by news." While his wife was hurt on reading: "What a piece of silliness. I know nothing at all about it."

* * *

Thanks, Herr Hitler

To coin a phrase, "Out of evil comes good," and so far as we are concerned the happiest thing that has come out of this war is our empty garage.

Checking up on our motoring past, we found that we have owned nine cars and have hated and feared every one of them but the last, which was stolen and wrecked.

Our first seized up because a garage hand forgot to renew the oil after draining the sump; our second came to pieces in our hand. Our third dropped its radiator on the Brighton road; our fourth tore its back axle to pieces on Arundel Hill. Another had a trick clutch which burst into flames if you didn't know the trick; another shed a back wheel while we were doing a pretty fifty. Yet another was delivered to us without water in the radiator and seized up the moment we arrived at the local to show it off to our friends.

Even when our cars were running without serious trouble they were a constant menace to our peace of mind. Either the battery had run down or the tyres were flat or the plugs were dirty.

Every morning we would wake up wondering if the engine would start, and even if it did start without trouble (which was most unusual) a new noise would develop which would frighten the wits out of us. Was it tappets? Was the oil circulating properly? Was she missing on one cylinder?

We remember asking ourself these questions once when the gearbox dropped out and settled the problem once and for all.

As we have little knowledge of internal combustion engines, we were always obliged to have expensive consultations with mechanics about our noises. If the mechanics were honest they would laugh at our fears, but if they were dishonest they would pull our engine to pieces, put it together again, and send us off on the road with a lot of new noises to worry about.

Now, thanks to Herr Hitler, all these troubles are over.

If we had a car at this moment we feel we would hate it more than ever with the disabling regulations now imposed. . . except that any car we owned would disable itself automatically without any help from us.—Contributed.

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SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

NOTICE

Tls. 6. SILVER PREFERRED STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 42

The regular quarterly dividend of Tls. 1.50 per Share on the Tls. 6 Silver Preferred Stock of Shanghai Power Company has been declared for payment October 1, 1940, to stockholders of record September 18, 1940, payable in Chinese dollars, Shanghai local currency, upon the basis of one Chinese dollar, Shanghai local currency, equals 0.715 Shanghai Taels.

The transfer books will not be closed.

A. KENDAL WARD
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTE: Stockholders who do not receive their dividend checks on or before October 5, are requested to apply for such, and for any unclaimed checks covering preceding dividends, at the Offices of the Company, 181 Nanking Road (Room No. 301).

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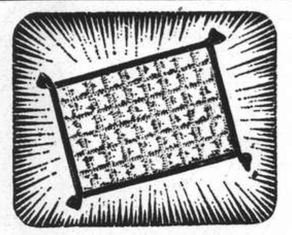

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*But there are **dangers** that have to be watched during childhood*

RIGHT from birth on, you can see whether a child is the highly-strung, sensitive type or not. He seems to live more intensely. Everything makes a far deeper impression on him. As he grows up he learns more easily, is quicker in his reactions and makes headway much faster than other children.

But though these qualities give him a better chance in life, they bring with them **dangers that have to be watched.** Parents need far greater insight in handling such children. Many highly-strung, sensitive children have grown up to be utter failures—weak, nervous, over-sensitive—because their parents did not fully understand certain health warnings during childhood.

These health warnings may start at any age. The child goes off his food, is finicky at meals; he gets pale, puffy under the eyes; you find he tires easily, becomes listless; he sleeps restlessly. All these are serious signs that something is wrong.

It usually means that the child is using up his nervous energy more quickly than he's replacing it. **And it is at night, during sleep,** that these stores of nervous energy should be replaced. If they are not replaced, the nervous strain on the child gets worse and worse. He's suffering from Night Starvation.

At the first sign of any one of these symptoms, start your child on Horlicks, a cupful regularly every night. Horlicks strengthens his nerves and builds his appetite by guarding him against Night Starvation. Soon you'll find he'll eat well and look strong and healthy. He'll grow up to make the fullest use of his special gifts and capabilities without the terrible handicap of nervous exhaustion that sometimes accompanies them.

Give your child Horlicks to-night. Horlicks is obtainable at all good stores.

LC-4

Japanese M.P. Sees Hope Yet for U.S. Relations

Situation Admitted Tense, But Need for Two Nations to Go to War is Deprecated

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE relations have never been so tense as at present, but there in no reason for the nations to go to war, in the opinion of Mr. Juji Kasai, Member of Parliament, who has made several visits to the United States with the hope of improving the situation.

Ascribing recent aggravation in the relations between the two countries to repercussions of the China war and the European War, Mr. Kasai wrote as follows in the September issue of the magazine "Sozo":

"Most of the pending issues between these two Pacific nations can be brought to a satisfactory settlement if only the Tokyo and Washington governments conduct diplomatic negotiations in a straight-forward manner."

Asserting that neither Japan nor the United States would profit from a war, Mr. Kasai said: "Even if the American Navy should succeed in blockading Japan, complete subjugation of that nation would be something impossible to accomplish.

Conversely, even if the Japanese expeditionary forces should land on the Pacific coast of the United States after the Imperial Navy's victories in the Philippines and Hawaii, there is absolutely no chance for us to cross the American continent and occupy the enemy capital; Washington.

Understanding Said Sought

"American-Japanese hostilities would then become a long-drawn-out affair. In my opinion, nothing could cause greater damage and more severe hardship to both Japan and America than such a protracted war."

On account of the rapid developments of the European War, the number of Americans advocating some sort of understanding between their country and Japan is increasing, according to Mr. Kasai. In this connection he said:

"The Americans, unlike the British, are not a calculating but a sentimental people. Accordingly, they are easier to deal with than any other foreign nation. They have become extremely anti-Japanese in sentiment and this is due largely to the bad tactics of our diplomacy which has made them think that Japan is an aggressor nation.

"Frank Talking" Needed

"If we only talk frankly, I think the Americans will understand what we mean. Therefore, we must explain to them by all means the real nature of our aims and ideals concerning the proposed construction of a new order in East Asia. It is necessary in this connection to bring home to the American mind that the United States' restraining policy toward Japan, enforced since the promulgation of the immigration Act of 1924, has forced us to find an outlet for expansion into the Asiatic continent.

"We must also let the Americans know that their anti-Japanese immigration law, combined with similar regulations of Canada, Australia and South Africa, has made the Japanese nation realize its mission of developing the Asiatic continent for the interest of the Asiatics."

In solving the pending issues between the United States and Japan, Mr. Kasai said proper consideration must be given to three problems, namely, the China Affair, Japanese-Soviet relations, and the questions of French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

"China Affair" Blamed

"The most important cause for the current American-Japanese tension is no doubt the China Affair and its repercussions," Mr. Kasai said. "Therefore, if the settlement of the Affair guarantees the protection of American rights and interests in China, and the recovery of American trade with that country, and friction between the two nations will naturally disappear.

"After the termination of the current Sino-Japanese hostilities Japan will have to tackle, first of all, the task of restoring war-torn China. That task requires importation of foreign capital. Because the European nations can hardly supply funds, irrespective of the final outcome of the holocaust, Japan will have to seek the cooperation of the businessmen of the United States. Hence the necessity of maintaining friendship with that country."

Charging the Soviet Union with alternatively strengthening or mollifying her attitude toward Japan, according to the developments of the European situation, Mr. Kasai said, "a close study of Soviet-Japanese relations inevitably leads us to advocate amity with the United States." He said also that American-Japanese rapprochement was necessary to forestall closer ties between Washington and Moscow.

Opposition "Unjustified"

Supporting the idea of an East Asia Monroe Doctrine declaration by Japan, "to emancipate the Asiatic peoples from the yoke of Western domination," Mr. Kasai said there is no justification for the United States to oppose Japan's action in the Far East.

"With regard to our policy toward French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies," he said. "We must present without reserve a frank explanation, and it is sincerely hoped that the issues between Japan and the United States will be solved peacefully and diplomatically and not by force. For instance, negotiations must be conducted so that lumber, pulp, oil and scrap iron available in the United States may be exported freely to Japan in return for shipments of tin and rubber from the Dutch East Indies to the United States."

Concerning the status of the Philippines, Mr. Kasai said Japan must conclude an agreement with the United States guaranteeing Philippine independence.

Mr. Kasai's article came in the midst of the loud clamours for abandonment by the Japanese Government of its "traditional pro-American and pro-British diplomacy" and a turn to closer ties with the axis powers.—United Press.

Suma Warns U.S. On Neutrality

Sale of Aviation Petrol To Other Belligerents Said "Legal" Breach

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

An infringement of the neutrality of the United States might occur from a legal viewpoint if the United States continues to sell belligerents the war materials mentioned in President Roosevelt's proclamation banning their sale, the Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, told the press here today.

Reiterating the Japanese Government's protest against the aviation petrol embargo on the grounds it descriminated against Japan, Mr. Suma said the United States had been making agreements with belligerent for the sale of such war supplies.

The spokesman hinted that Washington's action was a violation of the peace programme of the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, which was based on free trade.—United Press.

Problems Discussed

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Discussions ranging over a number of important subjects took place in Washington last Friday between the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, the Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, told the foreign press during today's press conference.

Mr. Suma denied press reports that Ambassador Horinouchi, on Friday, had protested to Mr. Welles against the American embargo on petrol, and that the latter had rejected the protest. The Foreign Office spokesman added that the Japanese protest had been lodged with Washington four or five weeks ago, and that a reply had been received in a written note about a week later.

Mr. Suma declined to divulge the contents on nature of the American reply.

Suma Gives Personal Opinion

The many transactions between the United States and Great Britain, including the sales of arms and ammunition "may involve the legal question of infringement of neutrality, in the "personal opinion" of Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman.

The spokesman expressed this view which he emphasized was "personal," when asked by a German correspondent if Japan protested against the American gasoline embargo on the ground that the fuel might find its way to Britain.—Domei.

Sub-Insp. J. Furness Feted by S.M.P.

Donates Money Subscribed For Present to War Fund

A splendid donation was made to the Central British War Fund by Sub-Insp. J. Furness of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who has been invalided from the force and who asked that the money, subscribed by members of the S.M.P. for a souvenir, be donated to the War Fund.

Many friends of the departing officer gathered at Hongkew Police Station at 5 p.m. yesterday to bid him *bon voyage* and the best of luck. The receipt for the $174 donated to the Central War Fund was presented to him by Supt. D. B. Ross, who described Mr. Furness's career in the police. The outgoing officer joined S.M.P. over sixteen years ago and had been attached to various stations, mainly to Hongkew and the Reserve Unit. Mr. Ross expressed regret that he had to leave Shanghai soon and wished him, on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the best of luck.

In replying, Mr. Furness said that he was sorry to leave his friends and thanked those present for honouring him with their presence.

He is expected to leave the city in the first boat sailing for England and hopes that he will be able to offer his services at Home.

Typhus Epidemic Hits Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The police this week inoculated more than 10,000 residents of the east Tokyo slums and industrial districts in which 50 new typhus cases were discovered.

The new cases of typhus brought the total number of patients to 100 in Tokyo hospitals. The cause of the spread of the disease was ascribed to poor grade ice cream and Japanese bean curd being eaten by the poorer classes.—United Press.

"Youth Corps" Join Nanking

Important Documents Said Handed Over as Leaders Back Peace Movement

An important political development that may help to settle the differences between China's war and peace fronts in Shanghai has occurred here. It is reported by both the "Central China Daily News" and "Sin Shun Pao" that some responsible officials of the Shanghai Branch of the "Three Principles Youth Corps" (which is under the personal directorship of General Chiang Kai-shek) have surrendered to Wang Ching-wei's supporters, the political police of the new Nanking regime, carrying important documents with them.

Several department heads of the corps, including heads of the intelligence and organization departments, have surrendered to the Shanghai office of the political police in Jessfield Road. Besides the full list of members of the organization (mentioning 800 names of Chinese youths many of whom are in Shanghai), the surrendered officials also gave up other documents and wireless sets. Since they have "repented", some of them will be offered jobs by the new regime, it is stated. Chi Pei-wen, described as the general secretary of the organization, is said to be among those who have changed their political attitude.

Elaborate Organization

Numerous names of youths connected with the organization and their respective duties are mentioned in the report published by the "Sin Shun Pao." It is revealed in the report that it is a very elaborate organization, having many departments. The Shanghai director of the corps is alleged to be Wu Shao-su, a well known Kuomintang official whose name appears in Wang Ching-wei's blacklist.

Their surrender is editorially hailed by the "Central China Daily News", alleging that the Three Principles Youth Corps is an affiliated organization of the "Blue Shirt Society" engaged in terrorist work. The paper attaches much importance to the news, stating that their surrender further paves the way for the peace movement.

Vichy Ministry Must Limit Mailbag

Industrial Production to Send 100 Letters Daily

Paris, Sept. 16.

The Ministry of Industrial Production is now allowed to send 100 letters daily to and from the occupied zone in the pursuance of its duties, it was announced yesterday.

Naturally, great care is therefore taken to give only the most important administrative and economic questions space in this quota of letters. The various professional organizations affiliated to the Ministry have created special bureaus to classify letters by order of importance for this purpose.

Daily, too, a resume is made of all rejected letters.—Havas.

Flour Imported Into Peiping for Festival

Peiping, Sept. 16.

To meet the greatly increased demand for flour during the Mid-Autumn Festival today, 30,000 bags of Hsuchow wheat flour have been imported into Peiping during the past few days. Flour is now selling here at $15.30 per bag.—Havas.

FUNERAL

Master Louis Agnel

In the presence of a very large attendance of mourners the funeral took place yesterday morning of the late Master Louis Agnel, the thirteen-year old son of Mr. Leon Agnel, who passed away at St. Marie's Hospital on Saturday morning. Requiem Mass was celebrated in the church of St. Pierre, Avenue Dubail, by the Rev. Father Du Bois, S.J., the church being filled to capacity by the many friends of the father, Mr. Leon Agnel, who was the chief mourner along with Mr. and Mrs. Andre Agnel (uncle and aunt), Mr. and Mrs. Louis Agnel (uncle and aunt), Mr. and Mrs. Etienne Agnel (uncle and aunt) and Josette Agnel (cousin). The coffin was draped with the flag of the French Troop of Boy Scouts of which deceased was a member. After the church service, a cortege was formed and, headed by a large contingent of the French Boy Scouts, Wolf Cub and Brownies, wended its way slowly to Lokawei Cemetery where the interment took place. Twelve Scouts acted as an escort, marching on either side of the hearse. At the Cemetery the last rites were conducted by the Rev. Father Du Bois. The pall-bearers were:—Messrs. Dupuy, Clerissi, Gagnaire, Lambalot, Franchi and Magalon. Two beautiful floral crosses inscribed "A mon cher fils très regretté" and "A mon cher petit cousin regretté" were lowered into the grave with the coffin. In addition to the family tribute, wreaths were received from the following, among others:—

Le Consul-General de France, Commandant and Mme. Louis Fabre, M. Pierre Leblanc, M. and Mme. Valentine, M. and Mme. Cormier, M. Andre Moret, M. and Mme. Rene Bance, Capitaine R. L. Ponsot, Lieut. Pont, M. and Mme. Pierre Blanchet, Le Comite et les Membres du Cercle de la Police Francaise, M. and Mme. B. Alary, Dr. and Mme. Jean Malval, M. G. Bouvet, Le Commandant Albert Arsigue, M. and Mme. E. Lambalot, Chef Infirmier J. Le Roux, M. and Mme. E. Ducoudray, Mr. Michel Thesmar, Police Speciale, Le Commandant et les officiers du Detachement Auxiliare de la Garde Municipale Francaise, M. and Mme. L. Henri, M. Labelle Louis, M. and Mme. Laudignon, M. and Mme. Ch. Grosbois, M. and Mme. R. Charleux and family, M. Marius Labart, M. and Mme. P. Cros, M. and Mme. Le Rouzic, M. J. Bouche, M. and Mme. Monier-Bonerre, M. J. Em. Lemiere, M. and Mme. Gafenesch and infant, M. and Mme. Roger Allera, Roger Porte, M. and Mme. L. Costanzo, M. and Mme. G. Schneider, M. and Mme. E. Wagner, M. Edouard Labeille and sons, Mme. Leoni, Eliane, Jeannot and Germaine Magalon, Georges Stolitza and Dima M. and Mme. P. Monnot, M. and Mme. M. Vaigreville, M. Albert Colin, Mme. A. Colin, M. and Mme. A. Reynaud, and children, Mme. Marcel Mezergues, M. M. Mezergues, M. and Mme. Marcel Lavabre, Lieut. Pierre Bournonville, Mme. Saint-Oyant and children, M. J. Gioulis, M. and Mme. Tatibouet, M. and Mme. J. Michelet, M. and Mme. J. de Kehrig, M. J. Clerissi, M. and Mme. J. Prieux, M. and Mme. Lespinesse, M. E. Bonniveau, M. and Mme. Le Cuziat, M. and Mme. Thellier and children, Mr. Eric Davies, M. and Mme. L. Granger, M. and Mme. Rene Lallemand, M. and Mme. J. C. Bouchacourt, Mme. L. Collo, M. Lachavanne, Mme. V. J. Bassail, M. and Mme. A. Pages, M. and Mme. Mouton and Bierre, La Famille Pellen, M. and Mme. L. Fuynel, M. and Mme. Raymond Gielet, Mme. A. Gabrielli and family, Mr. E. C. E. Mathieu, Marie Louise and Paulette Valentin, Mr. J. Toulouse, Mr. Pierre Bernard, Famille Descos, M. and Mme. R. Bazil and family, M. and Mme. F. Langlais, M. and Mme. Charles Hilion, M. Claudel and Mme. G. Mouraizeau, Mr. and Mme. Hintermeyer, Mr. P. A. Jehl, Mr. and Mme. Jean Maze, Mme. J. Magalon, M. and Mme. Yves Le Berre, M. and Mme. G. Barjeron, M. and Mme. R. Piar, M. and Mme. D. Lahana and family, Mme. Charles Benoist, M. Charles Benoist, M. and Mme. G. Ollivier, M. and Mme. F. Hameury, M. and Mme. L. Porte, M. and Mme. J. Monchatre, S. Lazare, M. and Mme. Lucien Dedun, M. and Mme. R. Imer, Mme. F. Ballerand and family, M., Mme. and Mlle. Guinebert, M. and Mme. A. Gaggino and family, M. and Mme. J. Ruffie, M. and Mme. G. Gouerec and family, M. and Ch. Cervoni, M. and Mme. Henry Courdier, M. and Mme. R. Maffre, M. and Mme. L. Estublier, M. and Mme. E. Korman, M. J. Ceccaldi, Jean Ganiere, Famile H. Dupuy, L. P. Krasheninikoff, Mme. Colomb, M. C. Vignalon, M. and Mme. L. Lollichon, M. and Mme. M. Lelievre, M. V. Berthelot and family, M. D. Martinet and Mme. J. Martinet, M. and Mme. Andre Barberot, C. de Vera, M. and Mme. J. Justafre, M. and Mme. Gaston Gui, M. and Mme. Constant Franchi, Scouts Francais da Chine, Lieut. and Mme. Pont, Le Personnel Europeen du Service de la Circulation, Officers et Sous Officers du Service D'Artillerie, Le Personnel Europeen du Poste Joffre, Officers et Spus Officers de la Direction D'Artillerie, Le Personnel Europe en du Poste de L'Est, Les Familles Poggi, Pioli Et Dominici, Association Sportive Francaise, Personnel Europeen du Posts Foch, B.M.I.C.C., Personnel de L'Armurerie, Personnel Europeen du Poste Central, Tilde Bournonville, Les Officers du B.M.I.C.C., Le Personnel Europeen du Poste Mallet, Sergent Pinel Claude Poggi, Le Personnel Europeen du Poste Joffre, Les Aigles a Leur Frere Scout, Mrs. Tania, Roger Veis, Les Eleves du College Municipal Francaise, Le Principal et les Professeurs du College Municipal Francaise, Les Grades Tonkinois du Poste Joffre, Le Personnel Chinois du Poste Central and du Poste Joffre, Le Personnel Tonkinois du Poste Central, Shanghai Nursery Ltd., etc.

The funeral arrangements were carried out under the direction of Messrs. Thomas Macdonald & Co.

Ban on Luxuries Extended

Further Chungking Moves To Better Trade Balance; Order to East Chekiang

Chungking's prohibition on the importation of foreign luxuries will soon become such an air-tight arrangement that it would appear that only foreigners in China may hereafter import and use foreign goods officially listed as luxuries. Merchants throughout "free China", especially those in east Chekiang districts where foreign luxuries are said to be flooding the market, have been officially required to sell out all such goods before the end of this month, after which time they can only be bought by foreigners through an official middleman, states the "Shing Sheng News Agency." Confiscation will be in order, if recalcitrant merchants defy the new rulings.

Informed Chinese quarters, questioned on the subject, state, however, that Chinese in Shanghai may be free from the restrictions in view of the fact that the Customs office in Shanghai is no longer under the control of Chungking. Foreign traders may ship foreign luxuries into this port, but re-export to the interior of "free China" is rendered useless by the new rulings. The foreign "luxuries" listed in several former orders from Chungking include a vast number of goods such as tobacco, cosmetic articles, wine and even toys.

To Be Officially Taken Over

The foreign luxuries left over from the sales this month will be bought over by the Foreign Trade Committee or another Government organization that may be ordered to handle such goods, and will then be resold to foreign residents in China. The Government, it is explained, may preserve the foreign goods thus bought from merchants for "entertaining foreign guests." Although it is not clearly mentioned who these foreign guests may be, it is understood that they may be foreign diplomats, tourists and newspapermen.

It will be recalled that the Chinese government enforced a set of regulations governing the prohibition of the import of foreign luxuries last year on July 1. Customs offices throughout the country were ordered to carry out the regulations. More than a year has passed but the Ministry of Finance, in a renewed effort to balance China's international trade, has deemed it necessary further to restrict the movement of foreign goods. The Chekiang Provincial Government has just received an order to this effect, and it is expected that import merchants in Kinhwa, Wenchow and Lishui will be seriously affected by the order, since many of them have been importing foreign goods, despite official discouragement.

Tokyo Working Out New Health Plans

Municipal Assembly to Discuss Big Programme

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Public health and welfare projects will be in the spotlight when the Tokyo Municipal Assembly meets next Friday to decide on the manner in which a Y.100,000,000 supplementary budget for the current year will be expended, the "Nichi Nichi" reports.

A sum of Y.3,000,000 will be set aside for the construction of equipment in order to improve the health and physical development of the people of Tokyo.

A municipal hospital costing Y1,000,000 will be built, while the construction is also planned of a new municipal middle school at a cost of Y.50,000. The sum of Y.2,400,000 will be spent on the construction of hospitals for contagious diseases.—Havas.

Fisherman Discover Prehistoric Relics

Pots Believed to Be of 3,000 Years Old Period

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Out only for piscatorial pleasure, dentist Tatsuko Osaka and some friends discovered one of the richest caches of prehistoric relics ever found in Japan when they hit on a collection of 3,000-year-old Yayoi-period pots and implements, the "Asahi" discloses.

The cache was found in the Yamato River, between Uriha (note the similarity to the word Eureka) and Miyake villages of Osaka prefecture.

Judging from the size and variety of the find, a community of considerable size must have lived right where the river flows today. Archaeologists are now examining the relics, which include 600 earthenware pots, innumerable fragments, three stone swords, 20 stone knives, four vases with designs on them, and several other articles.—Havas.

French Army Geographic Service Replaced

Vichy, Sept. 16.

The Geographic Service of the French Army was abolished yesterday, and was immediately replaced by the National Geographic Institute.

This institute, according to an official decree, will be attached to the Communications Secretariat, and will have at its disposal all the equipment that formerly belonged to the Army service in France herself, as well as in North Africa and the Levant.—Havas.

French Concession Internees Riot

Several Hurt When Guards Open Fire; Officials Give Escape Attempt as Reason

With tension still reigning at the "Doomed Battalion" Camp in Singapore Road, another riot was staged by the Chinese internees of the camp in Rue Tenant de la Tour in the French Concession at 12.30 p.m. when a mob made a sudden attack on French and Annamite soldiers guarding the camp, in an attempt to escape. Several internees were wounded when fire was ordered to restore peace in the camp. These were treated on the place.

The internees of the French Concession internment camp surrendered to the French authorities in 1937 after the Japanese had taken Nantao.

The rioters armed themselves with cudgels, wrapped in barbed wire, and lunged a sudden attack at the unsuspecting guards, who fired into the air to disperse the mob. This measure failed and the guard was obliged to open fire on the soldiers, with the result that several men were wounded.

French officials stated yesterday that there had been no complaints from the internees lately and that they were satisfied with the food. Although many were wounded by the guards, no serious injuries had been inflicted on the rioters and it was believed that they would be well within a few days. Seeing that the guards meant business, the internees stopped the riot and peace was soon restored in the camp.

Australians Aiding Raid Victims

Sydney, Sept. 16.

A public meeting is being held here today to inaugurate a fund for the assistance of British air-raid victims. It is hoped to raise £250,000.—Reuter.

A popular Rendezvous!

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THE FAMOUS DANCERS who have delighted audiences for the past few months are saying goodbye to Shanghai in a very near future. Shanghai will miss one of the most talented dance teams ever to visit this fair Pearl of the Orient, so snatch at the opportunity and see them AT FARRENS TONIGHT in their last performance.

HILDEGARD ORLOWSKI

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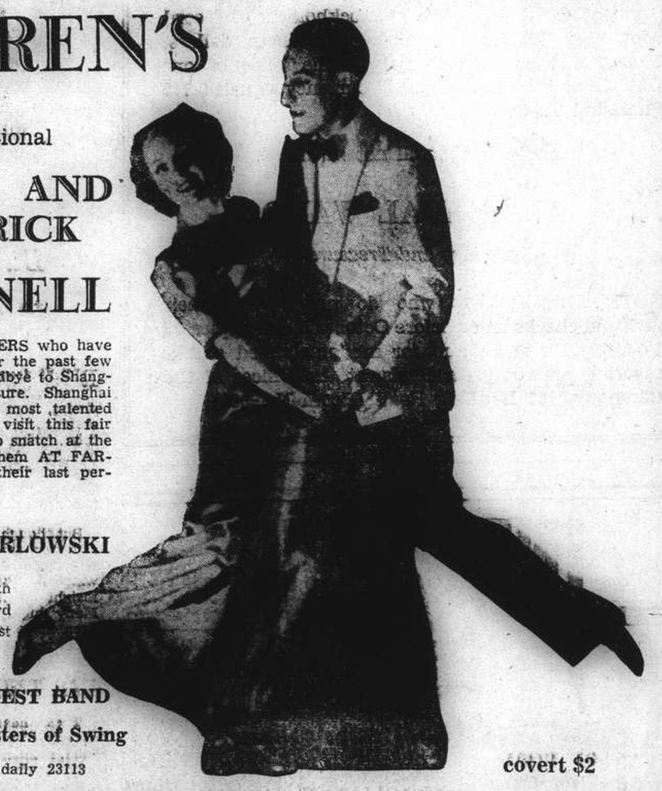

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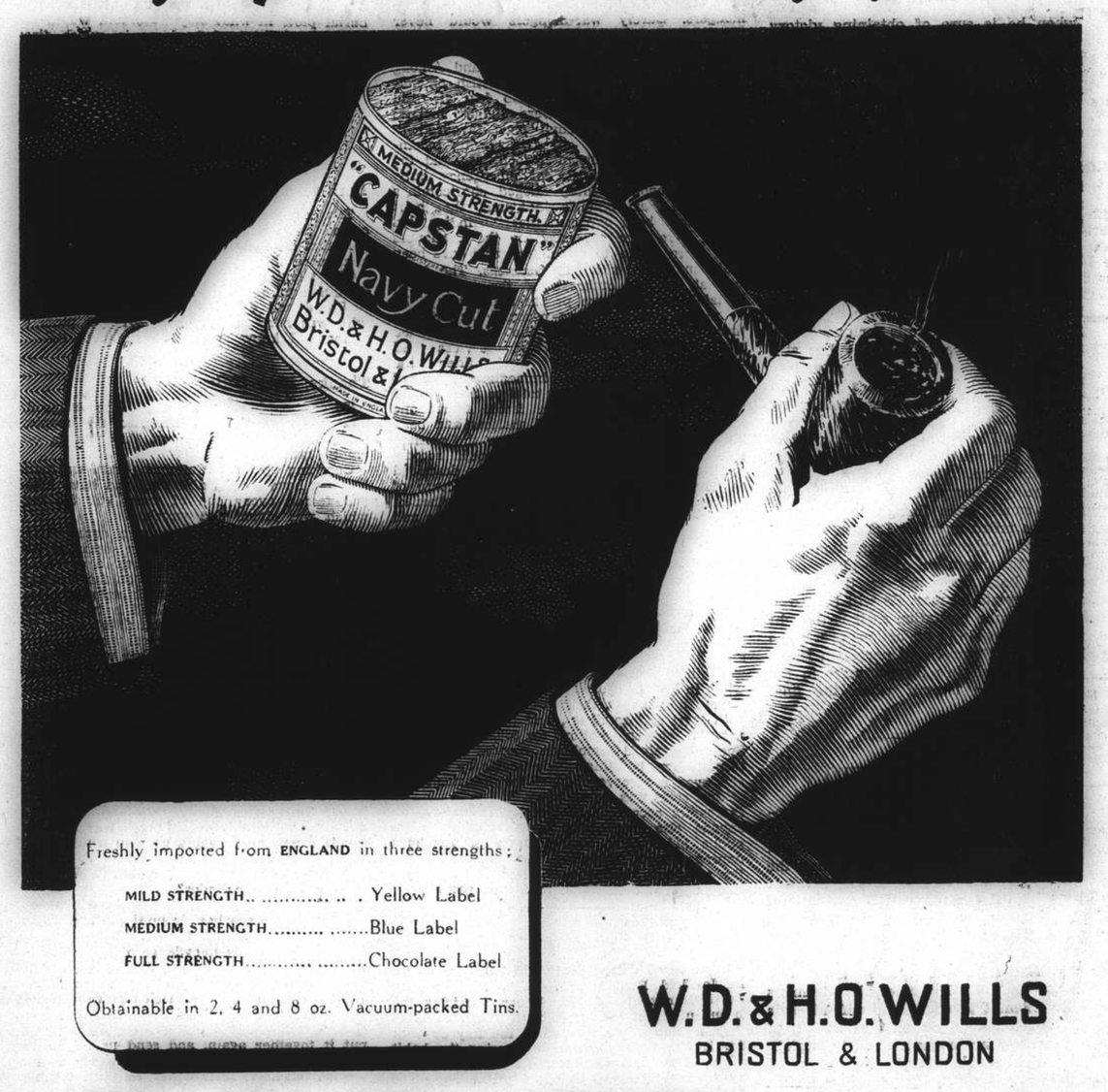

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EOA-5.

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Union Church Women's Guild will resume activities today when the first meeting for the winter session will be held at 3 p.m. in the Lecture Hall.

A NUMBER of persons were on the Customs Jetty to say goodbye to Mr. R. L. Evans at midnight on Sunday, when he went aboard ship en route to India to join H. M. forces.

ABOUT $100 in cash were taken from the occupants of 24 S. Woo Li off Kwangse Road when three Chinese, one armed with a pistol, entered the house at 4 a.m. yesterday. The intimidated occupants did not raise any alarm and the criminals had no difficulty in making their escape.

A LIMITED number of cables may be exchanged free of charge between children evacuated to Canada or other parts of the Empire and their parents. Children may send a free cable on arrival. Parents may reply without paying. After that one free cable may be sent each way every month, with a maximum of 11 words. This would normally cost five shillings.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending September 14, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 9 and Chinese 189. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 3, and Chinese, tuberculosis 20; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 16; dysentery 13; beriberi 6; pneumonia 5; septicaemia 2.

THOSE who have not bought a chance to win the rare prize of the valuable "Wipers Times," which is being raffled by the Royal Air Forces Association in aid of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund, should secure their tickets now at Moutrie's or Mr. A. R. Fraser, A.P.C. It is hoped that every one will assist in making this raffle a huge success. To be drawn at The Dome on November 11.

A B.E.F. man who walked and cycled across France after escaping from a German prison camp has flown the last lap from Lisbon. He is Lance-Corporal John Lee Warner, Queen's Royal Regiment, captured near Abbeville on May 20. He was a month in the prison camp but managed to obtain civilian clothes. One day, when the prisoners left the camp, he hid in a haystack until the road was clear, put on his civilian clothes, and began his journey across France.

BECAUSE they were homesick for the sea, Breton fishermen volunteers have been sent by General de Gaulle, leader of Free Frenchmen, to a French training ship off the British coast. Most of the men are 18 or 19 years of age and came to England in their own fishing boats or in ships which picked them up at sea, arriving exhausted and penniless, but determined to fight. They have been in camps, but pined for the sea, so it has been decided to send them to train as sailors of the free French fleet.

A CRUSADE of British Catholics who will pledge themselves to do all they can to aid the national cause and to bring about the defeat of Nazi paganism has been opened by an organization, "The Sword of the Spirit" of which Cardinal Hinsley is the president. His Eminence says in a message inaugurating the crusade: "The fundamental righteousness of our cause must be clearly kept before the gaze of all. Great Britain is in this struggle on the side of truth, justice and freedom for all nations, great and small, weak and strong."

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Remona	Vladivostok	Ch. Hellenic
Hengshan M.	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Fooshing	Hsinkong	C.C.T.
Tikugo M.	Amoy	T.K.K.
Needwood	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Iyang M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Chingming M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Hukuoka M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Nantung M.	Nantung	T.K.K.
Ondo M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Tawha	Tlungkong	Quen Kee
Taiwan M.	Swatow	T.K.K.
Taiko M. 18	Hsinkong	T.K.K.
Bonno	Hsinkong	Dong Shing
Tallen	Tsungming	Wan Woo

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Taiyo M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Coldbrook	Am.	Everett
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Yamaura M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.

SHIPPING NEWS

The N.Y.K. liner ss. GINYO MARU, from India and southern ports, will sail for Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama this afternoon. She is berthed at the T.K.K. Pootung Wharf.

* * *

The ss. COLDBROOK, fast freighter of the American Mail Line, sailed for Seattle yesterday morning. She will visit Hongkong, Manila, Cebu, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama.

* * *

The Dairen Kisen Kaisha Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen liner, the ss. TSINGTAO MARU, is expected to sail for the northern ports at 9 a.m. tomorrow. She is berthed at the D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf.

* * *

The Toa K.K. Nagasaki express service liner ss. NAGASAKI MARU is due in Shanghai at about 3 p.m. tomorrow. She will be berthed at the T.K.K. Wayside Wharf and will sail on her return voyage to Nagasaki at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

* * *

The ss. PRESIDENT TAFT of the American President Lines is expected in port in the morning of September 19. Coming from Manila and Hongkong, she will continue her voyage to San Francisco and Los Angeles on Friday. En route she will call at Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York

Beshoit	— 19/9
St. Voyager	— 21/9
Sagoland	— 22/9
P Polk	9/8 24/9
P G'field	29/8 14/10
Vasaholm	— 20/10

From Los Angeles

P Polk	27/8 24/9
Nitta M	19/8 1/10
P G'field	16/9 14/10

From Honolulu

P Polk	7/9 24/9

From Manila

P Taft	13/9 19/9

From Yokohama

Nitta M	7/9 1/10

From Kobe

Taiyo M	22/9 23/9

From Nagasaki

N'saki M	17/9 18/9

From Keelung

Tyosa M	28/9 30/9

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	From Hongkong
Hoten M 17/9 19/9	P Taft 17/9 19/9

Vessels Sailing

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JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.-C.-J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG MANILA AND NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS. For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road, Telephone 16247.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Liverpool

Kasima M	21/9

For Bombay

Haruna M	7/10

For New York

P Taft	20/9
Sakura M	21/9
Steel Voyager	22/9
P Polk	26/9
Kinai M	9/10

For Los Angeles

Asama M	2/10

For San Francisco

P Taft	20/9

For Manila

P Polk	26/9

For Hongkong

P Polk	26/9

For Kobe

Ginyo M	17/9
Taiyo M	26/9
Anyo M	5/10

For Nagasaki

Nagasaki M	19/9
Shanghai M	21/9

For Dairen

Tsingtao M	18/9
Hoten M	21/9
Dairen M	24/9
Tsingtao M	26/9
Hoten M	29/9
Dairen M	30/9

Passenger Lists

ARRIVALS

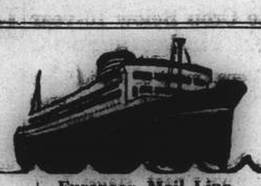
Sept. 15, from Chinwangtao: Mr. Heathcote, Mrs. B. E. Caulton, Mrs. Crookshank, Miss Hodgman, Misses Little, Mrs. and Miss Hawkings, Mme. Essantier, Mr. & Mrs. Wu, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. R. J. H. Moffat, Misses T. C. Todd, Mr. & Mrs. Dopson, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. Sands.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Bittern 36	Am.	Mine	Y.T.P.D.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	It.	Gbt.	1-2 B
Lepanto	It.	Gbt.	1-2 B

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE



Orient-California Line via Honolulu
*ASAMA MARU ..... Oct. 2
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14
TATUTA MARU ..... Oct. 24
YAWATA MARU ..... Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 15
*Sailing from Kobe

Orient-Seattle Line via Vancouver
From Kobe
HIE MARU ..... Sept. 23
HEIAN MARU ..... Oct. 16
HIKAWA MARU .... Oct. 28

Orient-New York Line via Los Angeles and Panama
SAKURA MARU ..... Sept. 21
SANUKI MARU ..... Oct. 11

Japan-Australia Line via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
ATUTA MARU ..... Sept. 23

European Mail Line
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
KASIMA MARU ..... Sept. 24
SUWA MARU ..... Dec. 7
*Beyond Bombay Suspended

Japan-Bombay Line
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
HARUNA MARU .... Oct. 24

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
HEIYO MARU ..... Sept. 27
YASUKUNI MARU ... Oct. 27

Shanghai—Kobe Yokohama Line
ANYO MARU ..... Oct. 5
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14

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11-23 French Bund Agents Telephone 82026

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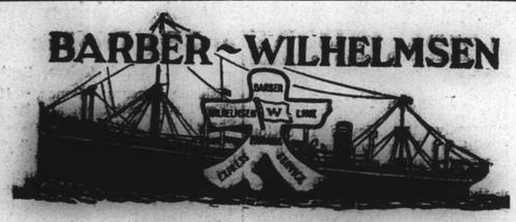
Arr. Shanghai.
ms. SAGOLAND ..... Sept. 24
ms. VASAHOLM ..... Oct. 20
ms. BARDALAND ..... Dec. 2
From New York, Norfolk, Savannah, Panama, and Los Angeles.
MAERSK LINE Shanghai Agency
210-214 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

BARBER-WILHELMSEN



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17 Canton Road Telephone 11369

TOA K. K.
Nagasaki Express Service
Arrival Departure (summer time)
SHANGHAI MARU Sept. 15 ..... Sept. 16 at 9 a.m. (Yangtzepoo Wharf) (Yangtzepoo Wharf)
NAGASAKI MARU Sept. 18 ..... Sept. 19 at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU Sept. 20 ..... Sept. 21 at 9 a.m.
NAGASAKI MARU Sept. 23 ..... Sept. 24 at 9 a.m.
Kobe Express Service
TAIYO MARU Sept. 13 ..... Sept. 16 at 6.30 a.m. (Wayside Wharf) (Wayside Wharf)
(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. on the 15th
TAIYO MARU Sept. 23 ..... Sept. 26 at 5 p.m.
For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel. Telephones 42350, 44064
TOA KAIUN KAISYA
5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

YAMASHITA LINE
KOBE SAILINGS
Orient-Seattle Line
Tosei Maru ..... Sept. 27
Nanman Maru ..... Oct. 7
Japan—New Zealand Line
Maniwa Maru ..... Oct. 31
Japan-Australia Line
Kogyo Maru ..... Oct. 10
Japan—Persian Gulf Line
Kohuku Maru ..... Sept. 20
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ss. HOTEN MARU ..... Sept. 19 Sept. 21 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..... Sept. 22 Sept. 24 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..... Sept. 24 Sept. 26 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU ..... Sept. 27 Sept. 29 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..... Sept. 28 Sept. 30 at 9 a.m.
DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. CHOHEI MARU .....Departure: Sept. 21 at 11 a.m.
ss. MANZYU MARU ..... „ Sept. 24 at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Sept. 19
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Sept. 25

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ss. COLDBROOK	Sailed	Sept. 14/16	Sept. 20	Sept. 25/Oct.	5
ss. CAPILLO**	Sailed	Omits	Oct. 1	Oct. 6/16	
ms. WEST CUSSETA	Sept. 20	Oct. 12/15	Oct. 19	Oct. 24/Nov.	1

*Via Osaka **Calls Chinwangtao and Taku Bar thence Hongkong.
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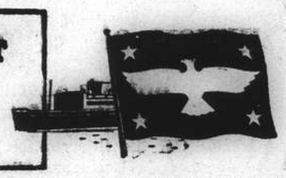
TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

PRESIDENT LINER Sailings



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PRES. CLEVELAND ..... Oct. 7
PRES. PIERCE ..... Oct. 28
PRES. COOLIDGE ..... Nov. 5
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PRES. POLK ..... Sept. 26
PRES. GARFIELD ..... Oct. 15
PRES. COOLIDGE ..... Oct. 23
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PRES. GARFIELD ..... Oct. 15
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For New York via Los Angeles
KINAI MARU ..... Oct. 9
Kobe Sailings
For South America via Panama
RIO DE JANEIRO MARU Oct. 28
For E. and S. Africa and S. America
ARABIA MARU ..... Sept. 27
AFRICA MARU ..... Oct. 29
Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
SYDNEY MARU ..... Sept. 30
For Bombay and Karachi
BORNEO MARU ..... Sept. 26
For Rangoon and Calcutta
ARGUN MARU ..... Sept. 24
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Sept. 29
Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
GANGES MARU ..... Sept. 17
MEXICO MARU ..... Oct. 3
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Survey of Vegetable Oils

Britain's Alternative Sources of Supply and Substitute Materials for Margarine

ALTHOUGH the interruption of Great Britain's supplies from oversea of oilseeds and oils for margarine, paint manufacture, and other industrial purposes is not likely, it is of interest to consider the alternatives that would be available in the event of difficulties being experienced in obtaining supplies of one or more of the necessary materials, states "The Times."

The five principal oils which are used in margarine manufacture are discussed in the following paragraphs —namely, coconut, groundnut, palm kernel, cottonseed, and whale. It is understood that existing supplies of whale oil are sufficient for some time to come. If the supply of any one of the four vegetable oils concerned was interrupted it is probable that the deficit could be met by additional quantities of one or more of the other three. Notes are added below on less wellknown vegetable oils suitable for margarine manufacture which are not at present used to any extent in this country but might be obtainable if required.

Supply Sources

Coconut oil is expressed from copra, the dried edible portion of the coconut. The principal countries exporting copra, in order of importance, are the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, British Malaya, New Guinea, and Ceylon. Mozambique, and the Pacific Islands, British and French, in the aggregate contributed a considerable quantity to the world's requirements. Imports into the United Kingdom average over 100,000 tons a year of copra and some 20,000 tons of coconut oil also are imported annually.

Groundnut oil is used in this country in margarine manufacture. On the Continent of Europe it is also used in cooking, as a salad oil and in canning sardines. Groundnut kernels, or peanuts, are used by manufacturing confectioners. The principal countries from which groundnuts are exported are British India, French West Africa, and Nigeria. Imports into the United Kingdom in the last year for which complete statistics are available were 271,000 tons, France, during the same year, imported 882,000 tons.

Palmkernel oil is obtained from the kernels of the West African oil palm. Palm oil is obtained from the pericarp or outer pulpy layer of the fruit of the palm. The kernels are got by shelling the palm nuts which are left when the pericarp is removed from the fruit. Nigeria is by far the largest exporter of palm kernels, exports from that country having exceeded 380,000 tons in a year. Imports of palm kernels into the United Kingdom amount to 150,000 tons a year.

Cotton seed oil is used in making margarine, as a subsfitute for cooking fats and lard, and in soap-making. The principal countries exporting cottonseed are Egypt, the Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda, followed by China, Brazil, Peru, etc. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of cottonseed, the last recorded figure for a year's imports being 672,000 tons, mainly from Egypt and Kenya.

Whale Oil

Whale oil, "hardened" by hydrogenation, is one of the most valuable oils for the production of margarine. Over 90 per cent. of the world's supply of whale oil comes from the Antarctic, where the oil is extracted on board ships known as floating factories. The output of the industry in the Antarctic varies and has been over 600,000 tons in a year. The last recorded figure gives 541,000 tons as the year's output. The largest production of oil is by vessels registered in Norway, those of United Kingdom registration being second. In 1938 the British Government purchased a large quantity of whale oil from British and Norwegian sources. Imports into the United Kingdom during the first 10 months of 1938 were 218,000 tons, a quantity considerably greater than that imported in the corresponding period of the previous year.

While about 160,000 tons of the abovementioned oils (groundnut, coconut, cottonseed, palm kernel, and whale) are used in the manufacture of margarine in this country, well over 100,000 tons of oils, mainly cottonseed, groundnut, and whale, are employed in the production of compound lard or cooking fat. Minor quantities of palm oil and soya bean oil are also used as ingredients of compound lard.

Alternative Materials

Alternative materials for the manufacture of margarine and compound lard may now be reviewed. Sesame seed is the source of an edible oil which is used as an articte of food in the countries where it is grown. The seed is imported into several European countries, where the oil is used in margarine manufacture and in soap-making, China and India being the chief suppliers. Exports from those countries have fallen off in recent years, and imports into Great Britain have always been small. In the event of an alternative to the oils customarily used for margarine being required, China and India are potential sources of supply of large quantities of sesame seed and oil.

The soya bean is a remarkably valuable product which has long been used as an article of food in the Far East. The oil pressed from the bean is used in making margarine and lard substitute, as well as soap. Soya bean oil, having semi-drying properties, may also be used as a substitute for linseed oil. Manchuria and Korea are the principal exporters of soya beans. The imports into the United Kingdom were about 100,000 tons in the last year for which figures are available.

A few years ago our imports of soya beans were much larger, averaging over 160,000 tons a year from 1932-35. Seeing that the normal exports from Manchuria and Korea are 2,000,000 tons a year, additional supplies of soya beans from those countries might be forthcoming in the event of interruption of supplies of other oilseeds.

Babassu nut oil, derived from the Babassu nut of Brazil, is used in the manufacture of margarine in the United States, but not, so far, in this country. Brazil is an important potential source of many oil-yielding nuts and seeds, and Babassu nuts are the chief item exported under this heading. The oil is also used in soap manufacture in the United States.

Tea seed oil is a high-grade oil resembling olive oil. It is more suitable for use as a salad oil and for culinary purposes than for the manufacture of margarine. China is the chief exporter, and most of the exports go to the United States.

Kapok seed oil is obtained from kapok seed, and may be classed with cottonseed oil, which it resembles in its characteristics. Kapok seed and oil are exported from the Netherlands East Indies. The oil is suitable for the manufacture of margarine and cooking fats.

Oils for Paints

For paint, varnish, linoleum, and printing ink, drying oils are required. Linseed oil is most generally employed with tung, soya bean, and perilla oils as substitutes.

Linseed oil is expressed from the seed of the flax plant. The residual cake is a valuable food for livestock. Argentina is by far the largest exporter, with an average annual shipment of over 1,500,000 tons. India's exports fluctuate widely. As much as 347,000 tons have been shipped from India when prices were favourable. Imports of linseed to the United Kingdom were 286,000 tons in the last year for which figures are available.

Tung oil, or Chinese wood oil, is used as a drying oil in paint and varnish. Exports from China were over 130,000 tons during the last year for which statistics are available. The United States is the largest importer with 78,000 tons, while only about 7,000 tons were imported into the United Kingdom. The trees, *Aleurites sp.*, from which tung oil is obtained have been introduced into the United States and are being cultivated there.

Oiticica oil is derived from the seeds of a Brazilian tree, *Conepia grandiyora.* The oil, as prepared from the seeds, is similar to tung oil in both appearance and properties. It is shipped mainly to the United States, where it is used in paint manufacture. The output of this oil in Brazil should be capable of considerable expansion.

Perilla seed yields a drying oil which is used for making paints, varnishes, linoleum, and printing inks. It is cultivated in Manchuria, whence it is exported almost exclusively to Japan, where the oil is extracted for shipment to the United States. As much as 114,000 tons in a year has been exported. The last recorded export was 63,000 tons.

Lubricant

Castor oil is obtained from the seed of the castor oil plant. Its chief value is as a lubricant. Brazil is the chief exporter of castor seed, 118,000 tons having been exported in the last year for which figures are available. The United Kingdom gets its castor seed to the extent of upwards of 30,000 tons a year mainly from India. It should not be difficult to obtain additional quantities from either India or Brazil, or both, in case of need.

U.S. Needs May Cut Soviet Buying

Export of Machine Tools Is Short-sighted Policy And Dangerous

Purchases in the United States by Soviet Russia in the next year may fall sharply below the $40.000.000 figure which the Soviet has said it is prepared to buy here, because of the possibility that domestic defence needs may lead to an embargo on shipments of various types of machine tools and other industrial equipment, foreign traders said in New York on August 14. It was pointed out that, while numerous other commodities have been included in the Soviet's purchases here, which reached $67,000,000 last year, the largest sales have been in the machinery and heavy equipment lines, states the "New York Times" of August 11.

Machine Tool Shipments

J. Anthony Marcus, a former foreign trade specialist for the Department of Commerce, asserted that our exports to the Soviet have been given too much emphasis, so far as trade opportunities are concerned. He held that for every dollar the Soviet Union spends in this country for machinery, it receives at least $100 worth of technical information. "Few exporters realize," he continued, "that they have been giving away untold millions of dollars in technical information, obtained at enormous cost in research and development work, with ridiculously small orders. I know such firms by the dozens, all in the hope of getting larger orders in the future—a future which never came and never will come."

Mr. Marcus recalled that a year ago he brought to the attention of Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, "the fact that, while American arsenals were working on antiquated machine tools, especially gun lathes, our manufacturers were shipping the most modern and most developed equipment to Japan and the Soviet Union. Many of the guns that will be hurling explosives across the English Channel will have been made with our tools by Germany."

Mr. Marcus praised the embargoing of certain equipment, which he ventured to say was tools used in making large-scale guns for the Navy, and added that: "Now that the Administration has awakened at last to the danger, it is to its everlasting credit that it has had the gumption to stop this and to hurry and equip our own arsenals with these tools."

The export of machine tools in any case is a short-sighted policy, Mr. Marcus asserted, since such machines often ruin our export markets.

Silver Quotations

London, Sept. 16.

"Spot" silver moved down 1/16d., while "forward" advanced 1/16d., compared with Friday's levels.

	Sept. 13	Sept. 16
London spot	23 7/16d.	23 3/8d.
,, forward	23 1/4d.	23 5/16d.
,, gold	168/-	168/-

—Reuter.

A New Economic Order in Europe

Funk Outlines Germany's Plans; Gold Standard is To Be Abandoned

At a meeting of German and foreign Press representatives, Funk, the Nazi Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, explained the broad outlines of the new economic order which the Nazis proposed to set up in Europe after the war, states "The Times."

His remarks, as reported in a semi-official summary issued in Berlin, suggest a certain readiness to return to discarded principles in so far as they do not clash with further policy, particularly that directed oversea. The United States of America, said Funk, would have to choose between being the greatest creditor nation and the largest exporting country in the world. The gold standard would be abandoned.

Funk's opening remarks seemed intended to dispose of rumours of a return to favour of his predecessor, Dr. Schacht. A few weeks ago, Funk said, he had been instructed by Goring, the Controller of German war economy, to work out a comprehensive plan for a German and European economic order after the war. Funk continued:—

After a new economic order has been introduced in a reorganized Europe, National-Socialist policy will not cling to inflexible dogmas. Instead, it will apply only such methods as will be of the greatest practical value. National-Socialist methods, therefore, will not create any artificial economic structures, and the new economic order of Europe will be based on natural contingencies.

Co-operation with Italy

It is certain that the war will have a most far-reaching effect on world economics. Germany will cooperate closely with Italy, uniting the economic potentialities of both nations in the common aim of building up a new order in Europe. After the victorious conclusion of the present conflict, methods will be employed which have already brought the most satisfactory trade results to Germany before and during the war. Consequently Germany does not intend to restore the former principles of *laisser-faire*, which have had so detrimental an effect on world economics. Currency problems will be solved automatically through a redistribution of labour. It is obvious that the Reichsmark will have a predominant position in Europe. The Reichsmark must be freed from its shackles, and the various kinds of Reichsmark will have to be dispensed with. It is not intended to restore free foreign exchange traffic or to create a currency union which would entail a Customs union. Other currency problems will be solved on their merits.

It is not intended to put Greater Germany in Europe on an entirely self-sufficient basis. Germany will continue to export manufactured goods. However, an effort will be made for the purpose of having, within the area in which Germany will be economically preponderant, all classes of merchandise which render that area independent of other economic areas. In exceptional times it is inadmissible that the Greater German economic system should be dependent on factors which are largely outside German control. Such a conception, however, still leaves a wide scope for free exports.

Hint to United States

Funk then examined the possibilities of trade with nations and economic areas in other parts of the world. He said that the supplies of raw materials from Russia and the export of German-manufactured goods to Russia would considerably increase in the future. The United States would also have a good chance of doing business if she only realized the incongruity of wanting to be simultaneously the greatest creditor nation and the largest exporting country in the world. Also, the national currencies in future would no longer depend on the amount of bullion behind them, but on their economic background—namely, the backing of the State. Once "British piracy" had been disposed of, business with South America and the Far East would develop normally. He did not believe that it would be possible by self-sufficient methods to cut off the American continent from other parts of the world.

Summing up, Funk said that the new economic order in Europe offered advantages to all and each. Business would be done with other parts of the world on a basis of equality.

Manchoukuo Steel Cos. To Be Reorganized

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The development of Manchoukuan heavy industry demands that all plants be closely supervised by the holding company created for specifically that purpose, the Manchuria Industry Development Company, the "Asahi" reports.

Yoshisuke Aikawa, President of that company, is already making great efforts to bring the leading subsidiary companies under tighter control. To the present time, such subsidiaries as the Manchuria Coal Mining Company and the Showa Steel Works have operated more or less independently.

Mr. Aikawa has already succeeded to a large degree in the "shake-up" of the Coal Mining Company, all but one of whose directors have resigned, paving the way to greater Development Company control.—Havas.

Japan To Enforce New Wage Regulations

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

A brand new set of wage regulations is having the finishing touches put to it by the Finance Ministry today, in preparation for enforcement Wednesday next, when the decree of September 18, 1939, freezing wages, rents, prices and charges, expires.

Chief feature of the new regulations will be the establishment of a fixed starting salary for college graduates. This salary will range between Y. 65 and Y. 75 per month, with annual bonuses to total between seven and nine months' salary, the "Asahi" states.

Graduates of middle schools will in future receive a starting salary of Y. 40 or Y. 42. This regulation applies to girls' schools also. Graduates of technical schools will be entitled to Y. 10 extra per month.—Havas.

Cotton Excess Over Demand

Surplus Expected Despite Crop Below 10-year Average for U.S.; Export Market a Factor

ALTHOUGH the official figures of the Department of Agriculture recently put the yield from this year's domestic cotton crop at substantially below the ten-year average, conditions in the export market suggest that production will be materially in excess of demand and that further additions will be made to the already heavy stocks of the staple held by the government, states J. H. Carmical in the "New York Times."

A crop of 11,429,000 bales, as indicated by the Department of Agriculture, would mean for the present season, which started on Aug. 1, a total United States cotton supply of 22,179,000 bales, since the carry-over from last season approximated 10,750,000 bales. Most of the carry-over, however, is held either directly or indirectly by the United States Government. Cotton now stored under government loans amounts to 2,223,538 bales, and the government cwns 6,643,571 additional acquired by foreclosing on past-due loans to growers.

World Distribution

Despite the unsettlement throughout the world, the distribution of United States cotton in the season just closed amounted to approximately 13,800,000 bales, compared with only about 10,000,000 in the preceding season. Inauguration of an export subsidy plan for the last crop, together with higher domestic consumption, accounted for better showing last season. As a result the carry-over of United States cotton was reduced nearly 2,250,000 bales from the high record of nearly 13,000,000 on Aug. 1, 1939.

Increase in Consumption

Preliminary estimates indicate that the domestic consumption of cotton last season amounted to approximately 7,750,000 bales, an increase of about 825,000 over the preceding season. For the eleven months ended on June 30, consumption was 7,148,000 bales, an increase of 810,000 over the corresponding period of 1938-39. The outlook for the continuance of domestic consumption for the present season is considered bright. The national defence programme, which should increase industrial production, employment and payrolls, is expected by many persons to result in an increase of 10 per cent. in consumption of cotton this season.

The outlook for the distribution of United States cotton abroad is most unfavourable. Some persons in the trade are of the opinion that the export movement may not exceed 2,500,000 bales if the war continues. Last season exports approximated 6,200,000 bales, compared with about 3,300,000 in the previous season. Despite the excellent showing last season, exports were below the ten-year average.

Effects of Blockade

Continuation of the British blockade against Continental Europe would mean that exports of United States cotton to that area in the next twelve months would be negligible. The importance of this to the domestic cotton grower is shown by the fact that in the five years ended on Aug. 1, 1939, this area, excluding Russia, consumed an average of 2,536,000 bales of United States cotton yearly, or about 45 per cent. of the total foreign consumption of cotton grown in the United States.

Use of Foreign Staple

A further factor in the export situation is that these countries in the last five years consumed almost 3,000,000 bales yearly of foreign cotton, most of which was grown in countries also shut off from European markets. As a result, United States cotton will meet increased competition from foreign growths in the few remaining export markets.

The export situation already has resulted in a further decline in the price of Indian and Brazilian cotton relative to the United States staple. Whereas in January last comra, an Indian grade of cotton, was selling at about the same level as United States middling, at present comra is selling about 3.50 cents a pound cheaper. Around the first of this year Brazilian cotton was selling about 1 cent a pound above United States middling, while today it is selling about 3.50 cents a pound cheaper.

Egyptian Cotton

Apparently the Egyptian cotton crop will not be a serious factor in this season's export market, since the British Government announced last week that it had concluded a deal for purchase of the entire output. The price for the crop, which is expected to amount to about 1,600,000 bales, ranges from 14.25 to 15.25 cents a pound. Egyptian cotton, however, is of better grade than the United States staple.

Nazis Want French Overseas Gold

Peace Terms Germany is Preparing to Force on The Petain Government

The whole of France's eastern frontier, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, is to be pushed back under the terms of the peace which Germany is preparing to force on the Petain Government, states the "Daily Mail" of August 10.

Italy is to get her spoils. The Riviera territory to the east of a line from Switzerland to the Mediterranean is to be handed over to Mussolini.

In the north the zone Dunkirk to Boulogne to a depth just north of Arras is to be named Flanders, and will be incorporated in the new Belgo-Dutch State which, as already reported, is to be under the rule of King Leopold of the Belgians.

Eupen and Malmedy have already been reincorporated in Germany, and Lorraine and Alsace are to be taken back with that part of the Briey iron-ore field which even in 1870 was left to France.

South of Alsace the territory of Belfort is to be annexed, together with the whole of the Franche Comté to the Swiss frontier.

This means the annexation of over 4,000,000 French people.

Overseas Wealth

The financial clauses of the peace are to be extremely severe. Germany, already collecting the necessary data through the Bank of France, will try to seize the entire fortune possessed by France abroad, mainly in the United States.

These foreign holdings will be made over as an essential preliminary to German evacuation of France.

Meanwhile German manœuvres, skilful though hidden, are making it impossible for the Pétain Government to carry out any real reforms.

It is to the interest of Germany to keep France as weak and disunited as possible.

The occupied territory is being stripped of all reserves of produce and wealth. Everything is being taken for German use.

Attacks on Petain

Unoccupied France is to be given no chance of restoring her strength until the end of the war.

For this reason the Germans are fostering the extremely violent attacks against the Pétain Government, which are being made daily in the German-controlled, German-printed Paris Press.

France's North African Empire still maintains some independence, but the unfortunate Marshal Pétain, on the orders of his German masters, and especially those of Herr Otto Abetz, Ribbentrop's ambassador, is striving to abolish or restrict its independence.

It is openly stated in Vichy that the object of the Germans is to weaken the Pétain Administration by ridicule and by fostering partisan movements so that the Germans and Italians can say: "France is badly administered. We must step in to put things right."

It would follow that German and Italian troops would enter the present unoccupied zone, and strip away the last remnants of French independence.

Italians, it is being stated, are especially urging this move because they badly want to lay hands on the naval arsenal at Toulon and on the port of Marseilles.

Singapore Weekly Rubber Report

Singapore, Aug. 29.

The Singapore market has been inactive, but steady; London, as can only be expected, has remained dull. Local manufacturers have been appointed agents for the Rubber Reserve Co., to make purchases throughout Malaya. The Rubber Reserve Co. have been reported as making small purchases in New York. So far as dealers' interest in New York is concerned, this is conspicuous by its absence.

Latest quotations to hand are as follows:—

Spot 37½ cents, unchanged.
London 12½d., down ½d.
New York 19¼ U.S.A. cents, down ⅛ U.S.A. cent.

The following are Malayan Statistics for July (in tons):—

	July 1940	June 1940	July 1939
Malayan Stocks	80,600	78,029	83,010
Production of Estates of 100 acres and over	28,513	26,773	20,397
Production (estimated) of Estates under 100 acres.	19,369	17,819	16,345

At the Auctions held yesterday there was a fair demand for all grades. Of 878 tons catalogued, 803 tons were offered and 658 tons sold.

The following is the course of values:—

	In Singapore per lb.
Ribbed Smoked Sheet:—	
Standard quality	37¼—37½
Good average quality	36¼—37⅛
Fair average quality	34⅝—36
Off quality	31½—33¾
Sheet Cuttings	31½—31¾
Crepe:—	
Fine quality Pale	No Sale
Standard and slightly inferior	35
Off-colour Latex	32⅛
Light Brown and Brown (Clean)	31¾—32¼
Milling Grades:—	
Cupwashings and skimmings	30¾—?''
Tree Scrap	24 —28¾
Brown and Dark Crepe	25 —31½
Bark Crepe (Earth Rubber)	24¼—24½
Virgin Lump	23 —28

Tientsin Consolidated Tax Collections Up

Peiping, Sept. 16.

The consolidated tax for the month of July amounted to $4,367,165 breaking all the records of the Tientsin Consolidated Tax Bureau, according to the local Chinese press.

Another new record was set in the next month, August, when the Tientsin Consolidated Tax Bureau realized $4,581,678 in tax showing an increase of $310,000 as compared with that of the previous month, the same reports add.—Reuter.

Steel Scrap Moves In New Channels

War Causes Changes in The Flow of Metal Used For Manufactures

Beginning in 1934 and reaching an unprecedented peak in 1937, the United States has been the world's "grab bag" for steel scrap and without any of the previous large sources of supply showing any important changes in trend, states the "New York Times."

The importance of steel scrap is that it may be used in almost any precentage mixture with pig iron or even by itself to make new steel economically and rapidly. Sometimes the resultant chemical content must be changed by additions of one product or another, but generally it is satisfactory for almost every ordinary use of steel.

War Effects

The situation is undergoing various changes as a result of the war. First the United Kingdom stepped up its purchases of scrap metal here and beginning with May appeared to have begun to reverse this process by buying finished steel products instead of raw materials. Second, beginning, with Italy's entry into the war, scrap steel exports to that country were stopped by the British blockade and ships in United States ports were unloaded and the scrap sold elsewhere. Third, Japan reduced its volume of scrap purchases owing to shipping difficulties in the Spring and only recently has planned to revive its takings.

Statistics

The following tabulations show the monthly exports of steel scrap in gross tons in 1940, together with average monthly shipments for the six preceding years and the five-year average from 1929 to 1933, inclusive, before he boom in United States exports began:

1940.	Japan.	U.K.	Italy	Total
May	66,860	63,919	98,652	310,069
April	38,421	77,160	74,459	219,778
March	40,965	73,937	48,258	205,041
Feb.	101,619	56,162	49,636	235,716
Jan.	108,718	32,907	31,692	187,457
'39	168,688	42,358	35,491	296,703
'38	115,150	32,279	36,226	249,864
'37	159,300	70,598	31,783	341,795
'36	88,135	30,406	23,760	161,344
'35	93,164	23,114	31,898	175,330
'34	97,375	11,203	18,804	152,931
Av.*	18,934	260	4,150	34,212

*Average for 1933 inclusive.

Except for a slight uptrend that began in 1933, there is nothing in the record of prior years to indicate the sudden influx of foreign buying of scrap steel here in 1934, which occurred at mid-year and has continued at a high rate ever since.

Tokyo Taxi Dancers Looking for Work

Dance Halls to Close Down On October 31

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Three hundred Tokyo taxi dancers are now turning their talents toward other work, for Tokyo dance halls are closing down on October 31, the "Nichi Nichi" reports.

Three of the most popular dance halls in the capital have already closed down, giving way to a business, an insurance and a newsreel company. In some cases, the taxi dancers suddenly thrown out of work have been taken on as office girls by the new firms.

The dancers are facing a particularly difficult time because bars and cafes, where they could find work more akin to that which they have been doing, have been compelled to reduce their staffs already.

Most of the ballroom ballerines are now trekking toward commercial firms and dress salons, intent on giving their fingers, rather than their feet, a chance to dance,—over a typewriter or a sewing machine, as the case may be.—Havas.

Shansi a Chicken And Egg Province

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Eleven years hence, if the "Yomiuri's" estimates are borne out, Shansi will be the chicken-and-egg province of China, with a chicken population of 50,000,000,—making very possible a Chinese version of the American chicken-in-every-pot political promise.

There are 10,000 chickens in Shansi today. The phenomenal increase is planned on the basis of having every home in the province "sponsor" the upkeep and breeding of five chickens.

So far these estimates are paper ones only, for plans have not yet been put into effect. But high hopes are held out for the future.—Havas.

Japan Railway Revenue Rises 3.6 Per Cent

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Government Railways revenue between April 1 and September 8, when the last balance sheet was drawn up, totalled Y. 438,025.000, or Y. 65,000,000 (3.6 per cent) more than the revenue collected during the corresponding period last year.

There were 967,000,000 passengers carried on the railways, an increase of 18 per cent. over the figure last year. Freight carried totalled 58,000,000 tons, an increase of 10 per cent.—Havas.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Sept. 16.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.165	.165
Bagiuo Gold	.145	.145
Batong Buhay	.0075 S	.0075 S
Benguet Consolidated	4.30 *	—
Big Wedge	.19 S	.19 S
Consolidated Mines	.0021	.0021
Demonstration	.07	.07
East Mindanao	.0725	.0725
I. X. L.	.245	.25 S
Itogen	.185 S	.19 S
Masbate Consolidated	.0675	.07 S
Paracale Gumaus	.155	.155
Surigao Consolidated	.17	.17
Suyoc	.09	.0925 S
United Paracale	.165	.165 S
Mindanao Motherlode	.09	.0925 S

Turnover for the Morning: 5,200 Pesos.
Shares Index: (Morning Session) 51.33.
*—Over counter. S—Sales.—Reuter.

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Correspondents in all parts of the world

U.S. Pays Tribute To Mr. Bankhead

State Funeral Planned For House Speaker As Legislation Suspends

Washington, Sept. 16.

President Roosevelt joined other high Government leaders of all political faiths last night in paying tribute to Mr. William Bankhead, speaker of the House of Representatives, who died here early yesterday.

Arrangements were completed last night to conduct a state funeral for the late veteran legislator. The ceremony will be held in the chamber of the House today. President Roosevelt will attend and later will accompany Mr. Bankhead's body to his home town, Jasper, Alabama.

The services in the House will be held shortly afternoon today. The first order of business will be the election of a new Speaker of the House. Mr. Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas, is now the majority leader and probably will become Speaker.

Services will be attended by members of both houses of Congress as well as by those members of the Cabinet now in Washington.

President Roosevelt, in a radio message to the White House from aboard the Presidential yacht on the Potomac, said last night: "In the untimely death of the Speaker of the House, every American loses a tried and proven friend to our system of Government."

All legislative work will halt today out of respect for the late Speaker. His body will lie in state in the House from early today until mid-afternoon when a special train will take his body and the President's party to Jasper.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, paid high tribute to Mr. Bankhead last night in formal statements issued to the press.

Mr. Morgenthau, from his summer home in Fishkill, N.Y., said Mr. Bankhead's death was a "sad blow to all of us."

Mr. Hull characterized Mr. Bankhead as "one of the most respected, beloved and outstanding leaders and statesmen of our generation."—United Press.

Russia Calls Up 3 New Classes

Conscripts Warned Second "Imperialist War" Now Encircling Country

Moscow, Sept 16.

The Red Army yesterday called up conscripts of three classes as the "Trud," Trade Union organ, warned that the "second imperialist war is rapidly intensifying."

The "Trud" also added that "our country is encircled by capitalists and must be ready for any emergency."

The three classes of conscripts called to the colours are of the ages of 18, 19 and 20.

The press manifested further sympathy for Bulgaria. The Red Baltic Fleet said although the "Soviet Union stands outside the Balkan war theater....one can hardly consider the conflict in the Balkans concluded."—United Press.

Dr. Glen Frank Dies in Smash

Ex-Wisconsin University President Killed During Political Tour

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 16.

Dr. Glenn Frank, former President of the University of Wisconsin, and his son, Glenn, Jr., were killed yesterday when their automobile struck a sandbank and turned over.

Dr. Frank and his son were touring in their automobile through Wisconsin on a political campaign as Dr. Frank was seeking Republican nomination as United States Senator.

A noted speech-maker, Dr. Frank headed the University of Wisconsin for eleven years, from 1925 to 1936, when he was forced to resign upon the pressure of Governor Philip F. La Follette, whose antagonism he first aroused in 1930.—United Press.

U.S. Afraid of Axis Air Power—Gayda

Duce's "Charlie McCarthy" Sees No Intervention

Rome, Sept. 16.

Premier Mussolini's mouthpiece, Sig. Virginio Gayda, said in the "Voce d'Italia" yesterday that recent speeches by both President Roosevelt and Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, expressed the intention of keeping the United States out of the European War because of American fear of Italo-German air power.

"The similarity of the statements of the opposing candidates for the American Presidency," Sig. Gayda said, "is meaningful, specially from one angle. The speeches show that the United States is prudently retreating from the danger of intervening in the European war.

"It has been proven that Europe is fighting seriously and the Axis Powers have the capacity to conduct the war with energy and powerful weapons such as would not allow Britain to be saved despite any aid that could be sent her.

"The statements by Roosevelt and Willkie substantially are open recognition of the invincible war power of Italy and Germany."—United Press.

British Trawlers Down German Plane

London, Sept. 16.

Two minesweeping trawlers, the Libra (Grimsby, 311 tons) and the Conquistador (Granton, 224 tons) destroyed an enemy aircraft by gunfire early yesterday morning, according to an Admiralty communique.

There were no casualties in the trawlers, it adds.—Reuter.

U.S. Pacific Fleet Said Ready For Instant Action

Intensive Manœuvres Carried Out for Four Months; Vast Construction Programme Rushed

Honolulu, Sept. 16.

WHIPPED into shape by four months of the most intensive manœuvres in its history, ordered in the face of steadily deteriorating Japanese-American diplomatic relations, the United States Fleet has girded itself in an unprecedented manner to guard America's first line of defence in the Pacific.

Since April 3 what amounts to wartime secrecy has covered the exact movements of the armada, but it is no secret that the fleet is prepared for instant action in the Pacific area.

"Ship for ship, our navy is the equal of any in the world," naval authorities assert confidently. They hope that the naval construction programme will make it the equal of any combination of navies which the fortunes of history might turn against it.

Ashore in Hawaii, where the United States maintains its greatest single concentration of army power, troops are equally on the alert, Unobstrusively, but continuously, sentries patrol all important communication and transport lines.

Underground Stores Planned

Large appropriations have been made to construct underground storage facilities on Oahu, but as yet no public announcement has been made of plans for underground plane hangars. In view of the flexible state of defence preparations, however, it may be assumed that plane storage will be provided underground if the Army and Navy command agree that such facilities are advisable.

Bombers maintain unbroken neutrality patrols for hundreds of miles off the Hawaiian coasts. Battleships, cruisers, destroyers and aircraft carriers put in to the Pearl Harbour naval base on Oahu, near Honolulu, for maintenance and repairs, then depart immediately on further "manœuvres." This has been the order of activity for the fleet since May 16, when Admiral James O. Richardson, commander-in-chief of the fleet, announced that it would remain in Hawaiian waters indefinitely.

Gunnery practice has been intensive. One gunnery school was conducted despite the fact that a considerable amount of overhaul work was under way at the time, and required much overtime labour by mechanics to keep participating planes and ships in operation.

High Gunnery Standard

A fundamental in U.S. Fleet operations is to keep gunnery at a peak. Officers believe that no other naval gunners in the world—with possible exception of the British—can approach the accuracy of American crews. The efficacy of American naval bombing long has been established.

One manœuvre which has contributed to the efficiency of American naval gunnery has been adoption of "offset firing" practice. Ships fire broadsides apparently directly at each other, under fully simulated war time conditions. Crews appear to aim their weapons straight at designated friendly ships. The secret is that the gun sights are corrected, so that the shots actually clear the target by entirely safe margins.

The island of Oahu now is stocked with more war materials than at any time in recent history. Unofficial sources say that adequate ammunition is on hand at the vast Lualualei depot and other storage centres to last the fleet through any conceivable operation. The navy supply system has been taxed to the utmost to keep oil and other necessary supplies flowing into Pearl Harbour for the 100 or more ships operating in the Hawaiian region.

Cruises Kept Secret

Where the fleet units go while on active duty never is revealed—but they are absent two and three weeks at a time on occasion, indicating the scope of their activity. Carriers are reported unofficially to be establishing an "outer patrol," well beyond the range of patrol bombers flying from the air base at Pearl Harbour.

Screening the Hawaiian Islands proper are Midway, Johnston, and Palmyra Islands. Millions are being poured into development of air and naval bases there, and preliminary work has been started on a base at Wake Island—which lies west of the international date line. Far south of Honolulu is the Samoan Base of Pago Pago—also strengthened to face any eventuality.

At Hickman Field, huge army air base adjoining Pearl Harbour, millions of dollars are being spent. Across the Koolau Range from Honolulu and Pearl Harbour, at Kaneore Bay, the navy is completing work on another air base.

The picture thus presented is one of definite wartime activity. It bears the significant distinction, however, that its directors consider the existing establishment efficient and fairly complete in itself. America is ready for anything at its strongest bastion in the Pacific.—United Press.

U.S. Preparedness Plans Launched

Most Epochal Peacetime Programme in History Gets Under Way

Washington, Sept. 16.

The United States today enters its most epochal peacetime military preparedness in history.

President Roosevelt will probably sign the conscription bill creating a reserve of 5,000,000 trained civilians and the first contingent of the National Guard—60,000 men from 26 states—will be mobilized for a year's intensive training.

After signing the bill, the President will probably proclaim that the registration day would be October 14, when 16,500,000 men, between the ages of 21 and 35 inclusively, will be required to register.

Probably on November 15 the first class of conscripts will be called to the colours.

Three men were under consideration for appointment as director of the selective service—Major-General Allen W. Gullion, Judge-Advocate of the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Hershey, head of the joint Army and Navy Conscriptional Study Committee, and Mr. Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War. The President probably will name one of the three early this week after the signing of the conscription bill.

Another 55,000 National Guards will probably be called on October 15, 65,000 on November 15 and 40,000 on December 1.—United Press.

German Onslaught "A Failure"

British Press Stresses R.A.F. Strength Higher After Many Battles

London, Sept. 16.

The most obvious fact after a week of the most desperate onslaught by the Luftwaffe (German air force) is that its efforts to smash the Royal Air Force, as it smashed the Polish, Dutch, Belgian and French air forces, as a prelude to an invasion of the country, have hitherto failed. Far from being worn down, the strength of the British Fighter Command is actually higher than ever after six weeks of battle, and the "invasion season" is nearing its end.

These are the general conclusions of week-end papers in their assessments of the momentous events during the past week.

For the first time, the Luftwaffe has had to accept defeat—a defeat the extent of which has not been fully realized, writes the Air Correspondent of the "Sunday Times."

For the first time, the enemy has accepted failure in his main line of attack. Whether Herr Hitler will nevertheless persist in his invasion plans, is a matter of conjecture, but the general view is epitomised by an article by Mr. Garvin in the "Observer."

He says if Herr Hitler means it, madness will seem to lie in attempting any serious invasion of Britain before gaining full mastery in the air, once and for all. "It is impossible that he can do it soon enough. Yet if he is to come at all, he must dare it this week. The full moon and full tides are tomorrow (Monday).

"Perhaps Hitler is making Axis plans against Egypt and the Nile. Perhaps the man broods with deadly fanaticism on the thought of attempting at all risks a blow at Britain's own heart. In a few days we shall know. Maybe time has not seen more momentous days. We are ready—ready to meet them and to beat them."—Reuter.

"Butter for All" Found in Paris

Traveller Declares No Rationing System Seen; Cafes Reopened

Clermont-Ferrand, Sept. 16.

Life in Paris today is no different from life in any other large city of France, for the same restrictions and discipline imposed by the blockade and the Armistice reign there as anywhere else, the "Petit Parisien" stated today quoting a traveller just arrived here from Paris.

Most foodstuffs are sold in Paris without ration cards, the traveller stated, although distribution is limited at the wholesale source to prevent hoarding. Thus, butter, for instance, is available to everyone in sufficient but not abundant quantities.

Life in Paris is in general returning to normal. Traffic is free, although many official cars are to be seen. The underground is working as usual; the bicycle, which needs no gasoline, is popular in Paris as elsewhere in France today.

There are many German soldiers and civilians in the streets, all wearing yellow armbands. German military patrols are distinguished not only by their uniforms, but also by white armbands.

Cinemas are enjoying their success of peacetime, and theatres appear to be devoting themselves to the presentation of comedies and gay plays. The cafes in Montparnasse, such as the famous Coupole, Dome and La Rotonde, are packed every day.

It is particularly noticeable, however, that only mild aperitifs are served now.

The publishing business has not yet been organized, and there are few books on sale in Paris with the exception of a new best-seller,—"German Taught in 40 Lessons."—Havas.

Foreigners Banned In Vichy Service

Only French to Be Given Administrative Posts

Vichy, Sept. 16.

"No one may be employed henceforth in public office in territories dependent on the Colonial Ministry or in the administration of these territories, unless he is of French nationality, being born of a French father," the Official Gazette announced yesterday.

Exceptions to this ruling are protected subjects and citizens of countries administered under mandate by France, in cases where they already hold public positions or are in line for such positions.

Other exceptions will be made in the case of foreigners who have served in the French Army during the war.

Compensation is provided for in the case of officials who, because they do not meet these conditions, must resign.—Havas.

Dr. Anna Reaveley Glover, R.A.M.C. is shortly to be made Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services for the A.T.S. Eastern Command. Dr. Glover was formerly Deputy Medical Officer at Holloway Prison, and she will hold the relative rank of Major. Her appointment is the first so far of a woman doctor to senior Army rank.

Training Bases For The British Navy

Keenness and Vitality Mark Activities of Future Seamen

In spite of the large number of ships that have been added to the British Navy since the war began and the need for a continuous supply of trained seamen, many hundreds more young men wish to join the Navy than the Navy can possibly absorb. Numerous applicants must necessarily be disappointed at being unable to serve at sea; but with the British Empire mobilized for the hardest struggle of its existence the preference of individuals cannot always be met. The needs of the other fighting Services must also be filled.

I have recently visited two naval establishments in Britain where men are being trained for the Navy. One was a barracks which has been in existence for many years, and the other a hutted camp which did not exist at the beginning of the war. In these two places combined something like 4,500 men were in training—men drawn from every profession and walk of life.

At the camp I talked to a Royal Marine Officer who had rejoined at the outbreak of war, and was responsible for the physical training. He was something of a psychologist, and during his retirement had had a great deal to do with the training and welfare of the young. He told me that he was dealing with the best material he had come across in his long experience. Indeed, as he had written in one of his reports—"They are wonderful material and tremendously keen."

At the barracks I saw a large number of men on parade who had been under training for a few days to a few weeks. Some, indeed, had not been kitted up beyond their uniform caps. One outsize fellow well over six feet tall could not squeeze himself into any of the garments in the store. His clothes had to be specially made for him in the tailor's shop, instead of merely being altered.

Colonies Have Own Navies

Australia, New Zealand, India and Canada have their own navies; but I saw men from Newfoundland, Trinidad, and other places abroad, including one who had a job at £700 a year in South America and who had worked his way home for the set purpose of joining the Navy as an ordinary seaman. I asked about some of their callings before they had joined up.

"We've men from every conceivable job ashore," I was told. "There are several commercial travellers, a civil servant, a taxicab proprietor, a men's outfitter and a dance band conductor."

The camp I mentioned was built on about 250 acres of what had been meadowland at the outbreak of war. Huts and buildings began to spring up; but on January 10, when it was commissioned as a man-of-war with about 400 trainees, it still looked rather like a devastated area. I saw photographs taken at that time, with the roadways half-completed, piles of timber and building material lying here and there, and the skeleton frameworks of huts, and a huge cinema and canteen, rising out of a sea of mud.

And now that camp has four great blocks of huts each complete in itself with messroom, kitchen, sleeping quarters and washing accommodation. It has its cinema to seat a thousand, offices, canteen, sick bay, officers' block, food and clothing stores, and a huge concrete parade ground.

Intensive Course

It takes on an average of 230 new entries a week for an intensive ten weeks' course in discipline, drill, seamanship including boatwork, and gunnery. There were about 2,500 men there under training at the time of my visit; but the eventual total will be larger, for the place is still being added to.

Likely men of all ages between 17½ and 40, many of them volunteers, but some enrolled under the National Service Act, have been taken into the Navy for the war. I watched them at drill under arms on the parade ground, at gun drill with 4-inch and 12-pounders, on the rifle range, and in the gymnasiums engaged upon those recreational exercises which encourage mental and physical alertness. I noted the difference in physique between those who had joined a few days before and those about to leave. The good food, combined with the regular routine and exercise, had done marvels.

The men under training represented a true cross-section of Britain's population. Practically every sort of calling and profession was represented. There were architects and surveyors, a sign writer, a music-hall comedian, an operatic tenor, and a man who had been in an acrobatic troupe since the age of fourteen. A football player from a famous league team mingled with three undergraduates who had been studying theology at Cambridge University, and a man who had worked on the fish dock at Hull. There was a professional ratcatcher from the West Country; a man who had earned the Polar medal for Antarctic exploration; another who had been in the Black Watch, that famous Scottish regiment, for ten years and had risen to the rank of sergeant; and a gallant Canadian who had served in the British Army in the last war, and had joined the Navy for this.

Keenness and Vitality

What so struck me was the keenness and vitality of the whole establishment, keenness which had infected the contractor's workmen still employed about the place who insisted on doing voluntary drill four nights a week to make themselves efficient in the use of arms.

Knowing a little about these things I realized the tremendous effort that was being put into the task of turning out these men for the Navy, and the forethought and work that had gone to produce the results I saw not only in the men themselves; but also in the camp, which had virtually started from nothing.

Many of the officers came from the retired list, with others from the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Most of the petty officer instructors were pensioners. I particularly noted the way they spoke to and treated the men under training—as comrades serving in a common cause, not as raw recruits to be barked at and chivvied.

I came away greatly impressed. The men I saw under training were splendid material, as the Royal Marine officer had told me. What neither he nor the Commodore in command had mentioned was the truly magnificent work that was being done by the officers and permanent staff of the establishment.

No Sun in Kyushu Since August 24

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Residents on the slopes of Mount Aso, in Kyushu, have not seen the sun since August 24, when the volcano started belching fine hot ashes, according to the local papers.

The volcano had previously been dormant for 53 years but started spouting on August 24 and has continued ever since.

The ashes are said to be ruining crops in the fields by depriving them of vital sunshine.—Havas.

Sunspots Blamed For Powder Blast

Novel Theory Regarding U.S. Explosion Given By Italian Scientist

Rome, Sept. 16.

The noted Italian seismologist, Dr. Raffaele Bendandi, announced yesterday that the recent explosion in the Kenvil, N.J., plant of the Hercules Powder Co. was caused by sunspots.

Dr. Bandandi, who recently predicted that sun spots would disrupt international communications this week, said that sun spots generate ultra-violet rays which cause explosives with which they come in contact to "warm up."

He said there had been numerous explosions throughout the world recently, most of them caused by sun spots.

More than 50 persons were killed and several hundred others were wounded in the Kenvil explosion last week. American secret agents have suspected sabotage rather than sun spots.—United Press.

Police Raid Bund Camp

Kenville, N.J., Sept. 16.

Continuing their investigation of suspected sabotage in the explosion of the Hercules factory, which killed 50 persons, police today raided a German-American Bund camp nearby and seized stacks of anti-Semitic literature and one .22 rifle with telecopic sights.

The camp is located at Nordland, 12 miles from the scene of the explosion. Police from 18 towns in Sussex County thoroughly searched the camp.—United Press.

All India Congress Revokes Offer

Not to Cooperate in War Effort but Admiration For Britain Expressed

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The Congress Working Committee yesterday adopted a resolution withdrawing the conditional offer of the All-India National Congress to cooperate with Great Britain in prosecution of the war.

Mahatma Gandhi, who disagreed with the Congress offer, is invited to resume his leadership of the party, with the power to "guide it in any action that should be taken."

The resolution, which must now be ratified by the All-India Congress, condemns the action of the British Government in bringing India into the war without previous consultation. The Viceroy's proposals of August 8 are rejected.

At the same time, the resolution expresses admiration for the British people in face of peril, disclaims any desire to embarrass them and promises to restrict the passive resistance policy of the Congress to the minimum required "for the preservation of liberty." Support for "world disarmament" is promised.

Addressing the Congress committee later, Mahatma Gandhi gave an assurance that there would be no mass civil disobedience. He said he could not tell them what he would do. "I am searching for something but if I am unable to find the way I shall come before you and admit my failure." He would again seek an interview with the Viceroy to explain the position to the latter, and if no agreement were reached on the constitutional position he would ask for freedom to carry on a strictly non-violent campaign against India's participating in the war.—Reuter.

More U.S. Aid for Prisoners Asked

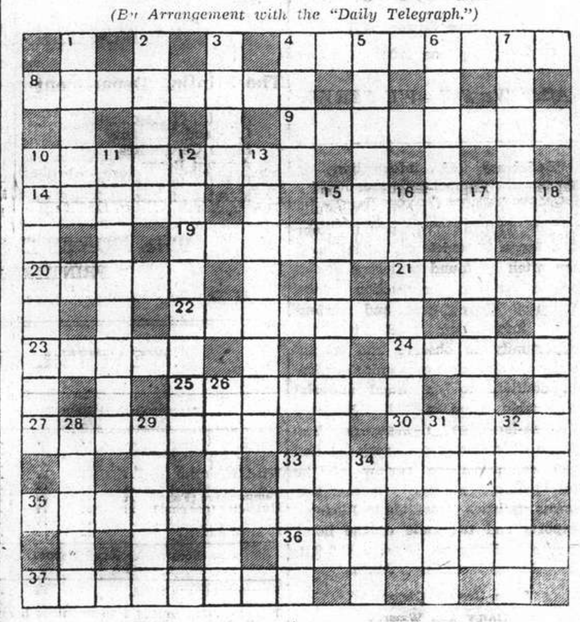
Clermont-Ferrand, Sept. 16.

Fifty Americans will leave for the occupied territory of France shortly, driving ambulances laden with medicines and surgical equipment destined for the camps of war prisoners.

It was also announced yesterday that Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute and Colonel Lindbergh's collaborator in the construction of an artificial "human heart," has cabled the United States, appealing for more shipments of medical supplies.—Havas.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 297

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

4 Ape (8)
8 An appropriate award for it would be a bowler (two words—3, 5)
9 Nice and sure make it, but it isn't (8)
10 Of no use for building, even for light structures (8)
14 This ling is no boss (5)
15 There's much ground in the start of this number (7)
19 Nice pal becomes suitably stationed (two words—2, 5)
20 Epithet for well known race (5)
21 Grumble (5)
22 For sole use (7)
23 Does lack of interest cause this in investors? (5)
24 1 down this is a nomad (5)
25 Lay (7)
27 Epithet for morale of the R.A.F.? (7)
30 Call out (5)
33 One who tidies beds and looks after hose (8)
35 Fit for a king to live in (8)
36 Add nothing to the gallery to make this kind of story (8)
37 Firmly said (8)

DOWN

1 One of two friends (5)
2 Material for notes for geologist (5)
3 Kind of worm in the post-master's garden? (4)
4 To do so is superficial action (4)
5 Occult (6)
6 Very circumscribed (5)
7 Part of a common body (5)
10 Drastic reduction leaves it (two words—4, 4)
11 Not even cash (two words—3, 5)
12 Italian port (8)
13 By no means a new departure in golf (8)
15 They include man (8)
16 Told off, perhaps (8)
17 Encroaching on somebody else's province! (8)
18 Tidy reason for a mandarin having to walk? (two words—2, 6)
26 An unneighbourly neighbour, no doubt (6)
28 English poet (5)
29 Pull up short of bliss (5)
31 On this is far enough (5)
32 Irish county (5)
33 With 2 down was a statesman (4)
34 Only a part (4)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 1, Airedale; 5, Slater; 9, Headline; 10, Across; 11, Ruminate; 12, Dosing; 14, Sweepstake; 18, Nurserymen; 22, Elixir; 23, Chlorine; 24, Raisin; 25, Quandary; 26, Dynamo; 27, Mercedes. **DOWN**: 1, Ashore; 2, Realms; 3, Doling; 4, Lengthways; 6, Lacrosse; 7, Tropical; 8, Resigned; 13, Peterhouse; 15, Inferred; 16, Fruition; 17, Delirium; 19, Cognac; 20, Ribald; 21, Redyes.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

The typhoon to the South-West of the Bonins is advancing North-North-West ward. Fine weather, cloudy at places with moderate Northerly to North-Easterly winds in China, over the Yellow Sea and the Eastern Sea. Overcast with local showers and rather fresh North-Easterly winds in the Formosa Strait.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 69.0	max. 84.0	min. 67.6	max. 83.5
„ same date last year	min. 67.0	max. 81.0	min. 68.5	max. 77.4

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1940 (16th day of 8th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Sept. 20, at 11 a.m. for registered and at noon for ordinary due San Francisco on Oct. 1. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.
Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Sept. 20, at 11 a.m. for registered and at noon for ordinary.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Saigon via Hongkong.
Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 19 and 23, 1940.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Announcements of Births, etc., in this column, $10 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $3 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

BIRTH

RIVERO.—On September 16, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. RIVERO, a son. -4246

MARRIAGE

BERGLOF—ADAM.—On Saturday, September 14, 1940, at the Swedish Consulate-General, before K.E.A. Kronvall, Esq., and at the Church of Christ the King, by Rev. L. F. McGreal, JOYCE LILIAN, only daughter of Mrs. E. R. Adam and the late Mr. J. Adam, to JOHN LEONARD, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. E. Berglof, of Shanghai. 11227

IN MEMORIAM

WESTERLUND.—Time softens sorrow, but cannot erase the cherished memory of our mother, ELIZABETH WESTERLUND, who passed away on September 17, 1934. -4224

CARD OF THANKS

The Norwegian Consulate General at Shanghai, on behalf of the mother of the late Mr. BJOERN THAM:, wishes to herein thank the many friends who so kindly sent messages of sympathy and beautiful flowers on the occasion of the latter's death. 11319

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

17 Battle of Yalu (1894)
17 Revolution of Amoy British Concession (1930)

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

19 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
26 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
26 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
29 Concert Louis Levine, A.W.C., 8.15

OCTOBER

1 K.D.'s Jumble sale, Un. Ch. Hall
9 Trio Baer, Wittenberg, Schoenbach. Chamber Music, American School, 10 Avenue Petain, 9
9 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
10 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
11 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
12 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15

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It is up to you to see that the Fund's remittance to the Lord Mayor's DISTRESS FUND FOR VICTIMS OF AIR RAIDS on October 1st, is worthy of Shanghailanders.
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RUMOURS

of a coal shortage in Germany are current. It seems he cannot fuel all of the people all of the time. But paterfamilias is fooling himself if he thinks it unnecessary to protect the family jewellery and furs by an ALL RISKS POLICY.

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 15 16.00	Sept. 15 21.00	Sept. 16 4.00	Sept. 16 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.94	30.04	30.06	30.11
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.08	+0.13	+0.18	+0.17
at 32 F. („ 12 hrs.)	+0.06	+0.10	+0.12	+0.07
Wind (direction)	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE
„ (miles per hour)	19.9	14.3	8.1	11.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	83.7°	72.5°	70.2°	73.4°
Humidity (per cent)	59	88	85	68
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	5	0	2	5
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 15	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.95	+0.04	29.91
Temp. min. 75.0° max. 87.8°	81.4°	0.0°	72.9°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	26.77	—	36.46

Time and Tide	17/9	18/9	19/9	20/9	21/9	22/9	23/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.39	5.39	5.40	5.41	5.41	5.42	5.42
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.57	17.56	17.54	17.54	17.52	17.51	17.49
Moon rises at Shanghai	18.16	18.49	19.23	19.59	20.38	21.20	22.06
Moon sets at Shanghai	5.59	6.51	7.43	8.35	9.28	10.20	11.12
Flood makes Shai. (day)	10.35	10.50	11.00	11.12	11.26	11.40	12.28
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	15.24	16.21	17.01	17.22	17.46	5.55	6.25
H. W. Wusung Bar (day)	12.09	12.38	13.12	13.43	14.10	14.41	15.20
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	11.65	11.40	10.80	10.30	9.70	9.08	7.92

The above are zone times. Daylight saving time is one hour later.

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 15th:—High pressures over North China advancing south-south-eastward. The typhoon, to the north-west of Guam, is moving north-westward. North-westerly to north-easterly winds and fine to cloudy weather around Shantung, over the Yellow Sea and our regions. Variable winds over the Eastern Sea.

State on the morning of the 16th:—Anticyclone over Manchuria, spreading over China, Korea and Japan. The typhoon, over the Pacific, is advancing north-north-westward.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, September 17. *Reg. Ord.*

Amoy Swatow and Canton	*20.00	8.00
Sungmen and South Chekiang	9.30	10.00
Tsingtao and Tientsin	9.30	10.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	A —	—
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

WEDNESDAY, September 18.

Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Swatow and Hongkong	9.30	10.00
Amoy and Hongkong	9.30	10.00
Sungmen and South Chekiang	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

THURSDAY, September 19.

Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	8.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	x 9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	10.30	11.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

* The night before
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 17th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on September 19, 1940.

Canton-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Kaigan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.
Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.
Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Klangpei offices north and west of Jukao 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Via S.H.N.R. 1.30 p.m.; for Sungkiang and Hangchow 1.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and Tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains, (for time of closing, see above).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

K.D.S. Convalescent Home

Mr/Mrs.R.V.Thomas	50		
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Lost

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ONE stamped D/O N/Mark 15 cases of silicate soda per s.s. Myogi Maru voyage No. 6 from Mozi, Japan, M/F No. 302, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. Kusunoki Kaisouten. -4208

LOST B/L No. 268 for 11 cases light oil ex Yamagata Maru arrived 24/7/38, is declared null and void. Kawauchi. -3882

LOST: Customs triplicates covering 45 drums monochlorbenzol ex ss. Klungchow, B/L No. 22, vessel No. 7-2/3227, marked G. B. 719-C in diamond, 1/45 and 44 drums monochlorbenzene ex ss. Peter Maersk, B/L No. 5/1, vessel No. 4-10/3419, marked Getz Shanghai 1/44 have been lost. The public is hereby notified that both same are null and void. Getz Bros. & Co. -3697

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